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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE ROUTE in Allegheny City, heretofore served by Mr. GINSON, has passed into other hands. For the next few days irregularities may occur. Persons who do not receive their paper as usual will confer a favor by leaving word in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

The Freedmen.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to say that two more large boxes of bed-clothing, and other articles of second-hand clothing, have been sent off to Nashville by express this afternoon for the suffering freedmen and their families. The first boxes are, I trust, already in the hands of these poor people. I have no doubt there are numerous other families in the two cities who would gladly contribute to this most worthy object, if they knew we were still sending. The four boxes already sent are, however, but a mere drop in the bucket, compared with the real needs of the people. We are assured by Mr. Mitchell, who addressed the first meeting of our association, that there are thousands in Nashville alone who are suffering intensely, and that many of them are really dying from cold and hunger. In view of these pressing wants the Board of Directors, on Friday last, appropriated two thousand dollars for blankets and other articles, and knowing that the Philadelphia Society were thoroughly posted as to what was desirable, and as to the best mode of procuring and forwarding the articles promptly, telegraphed to them to procure and forward supplies to the amount of $2,000 as speedily as possible. In less than two hours they received a reply stating that they would do so most gladly. Thus our citizens can see that the Committee are in earnest. Shall they be sustained? A few have responded nobly to the appeals of the gentlemen from Philadelphia. But unless the great body of our citizens come forward and take an interest in the matter, it cannot go forward.

The first thing to be done, of course, is to supply the physical wants of those people. Hence the urgency of our appeal for anything that can be spared, in the way of old clothing bedding, &c. Wants they are suffering from hunger and extreme cold it is folly to talk to them of schools and religious instruction. First get them a little food and clothing and then will come the real work of doing them good. I was glad to notice among the bundles that came on Friday morning, a very valuable box of woolen goods from Mr. Home—and this afternoon, just in time to fill out box, a box of valuable goods, including a parcel of new shoes, from Messrs. J. Floyd & Co. Let them come in. Do not wait for a personal application, but send packages, boxes, bundles, much or little, to C. G. Hussey & Co.'s warehouse, 57 Fifth street. I am desirous to get off some more boxes on Monday morning. Donations in money can be sent to Allen Kramer, Esq., 35 Fifth street. I shall regard it as a great favor if the clergymen of the city and vicinity will call the attention of their congregations to this matter on the next Sabbath. Surely it will need no argument to convince the people of the propriety and necessity of immediate action.

As it is almost impossible to address either letter or circular to all the clergymen and prominent gentlemen throughout Western Pennsylvania and the adjacent parts of West Virginia and Ohio as promptly as is desired, the undersigned takes this method of earnestly requesting them to assume to take up the matter in their own neighborhoods themselves, form auxiliary societies, or carry on the good work in whatever mode may to them seem best. We shall be glad to aid all that we can.

JOS. S. TRAVELLI,
Chairman Executive Committee Freedmens Aid Commission.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, has returned from Richmond.

Hon. John Covode has been assured by the President and Secretary of War that the exchange of prisoners will be immediately resumed.

It is authoritatively stated that the cotton captured at Savannah will be taken and sold by the government. Persons showing a valid claim to any part of it will be reimbursed. Simeon Draper, Collector of New York, has been appointed by the government to superintend the disposal of the Savannah cotton.

Fifty picked men now command Farrow's Island, in James river, near Dutch Gap, and the rebels have been driven from an important point opposite the Howlett House battery, and the pontoon boats used by the rebels for making explorations have been destroyed.

Early has withdrawn the main portion of his forces, far up the Shenandoah Valley, and fallen back with his infantry to Waynesboro. His cavalry are operating further down, on both sides of the Blue Ridge.

The Plymouth expedition has returned, after proceeding as far as Rainbow Bluff, where the rebels were found in force. The gunboats were unable to co-operate on account of torpedoes.

The Home Guards of North Carolina, called out to meet the Union raiders at Bellfield, refused to cross the State line.

Late Texan papers say that two-thirds of the people of that State favor reconstruction.

The conduct of Kirby Smith, in Louisiana, is denounced by the rebels.

The office of the *Evening Traveller*, Boston, was nearly consumed by fire on Monday. The office was fully insured, and the suspension of the paper will be but temporary.

Refugees from Charleston, and other ports in South Carolina, state that all the inhabitants, who could do so, have removed to the country. Great distress prevails. Scarcely any flour and other necessaries can be obtained at any price. Sherman's success occasioned great alarm.

Governor Fenton was inaugurated Governor of New York, on Monday last, and has issued a proclamation urging the people of the State to fill the quota under the President's call.

General Dix's Private Opinion Publicly Expressed.

General DIX having been called on to make a speech at the National Club Banquet in New York last Saturday night, took occasion to refer to his recent order to follow raiders into Canada, if need be. He differed with those in authority over him as to the propriety of revoking that order. He said the right of "hot pursuit," as it was called, or as Grotius expressed it, *dum fervit opus*, was one of the oldest established principles of international obligations. It had been asserted by General JACKSON against the Spaniards in regard to the frontiers of Florida, and it remained for our Secretary of State to repudiate that great Democratic authority in regard to Great Britain. If the revocation was justified by the demands of immediate expediency, then the order revoking should have set that reason forth, while it should have broadly reaffirmed as a principle, the right of hot pursuit. This expression met with the hearty approval of all who heard it, and General DIX was sure that the people would commend the order. He intimated that the Secretary of War had supported him in issuing it.

Governor Andrew as a Singer.

Governor ANDREW, of Mass., is said to be as good a singer as speaker. He got off a song of the Christmas Holidays, at a banquet in New York, a night or two ago, which he is described as having executed in the most admirable style. It runs thus:

Fill the bumper high,
Shower it without shrinking,
Patriotic joy
By patriotic drinking!
Sherman's noble host,
Well they kept their promise,
But, for a bully toast,
We drink the health of Thomas!
Chorus—Fill the bumper high, &c.

We could easily under land why Massachusetts manages to get early into the field all the time, when we see with what an enthusiastic spirit her Governor enters into the work, providing for the National work. He is a good worker in addition to being an eloquent speaker and an acceptable singer.

GEN. GRANT was walking on the quay [at City Point a short time since, apparently absorbed in thought, with the inevitable cigar in his mouth, when a negro guard touched his arm, saying, "No smoking on the dock, sir." "Are those your orders?" asked the General, looking up. "Yes, sir," replied the negro, courteously but decidedly. "Very good orders," said Grant, throwing his cigar into the water.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRSBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Organization of the two Houses.

Addresses of Speaker Turrell and Olmstead

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRSBURG, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order at three o'clock by Speaker Turrell. Thirty-six members were present. Prayer was delived by Reverend Jackson.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the certificates of election of Senators.

Mr. Cismer presented a rotest from the Democratic Senators again Mr. Turrell occupying the chair, which was rejected.

The newly elected Senato being sworn, a ballot was taken for Speaker Mr. Turrell received eighteen votes and Jm. A. Wallace eleven.

Mr. Turrell then delivered an able address. He pledged himself to discharge the duties faithfully, with a just regard to the rights of all. The rules of the Senate had been perfected by years of experience, as should be carefully observed. The amendment giving soldiers the voting privileges was hailed gratefully everywhere, and gladdened the soldier's hearts, and would make them more readily engage in active defense. He referred to the importance of the next election, and the issues prevailing on that day.

After alluding gloomily to the determination of the North to crush the rebellion, he reviewed the results already secured to Freedom and Humanity, and prayed that day would soon arrive when every foot of soil would be consecrated by the genius of universal freedom.

Five thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed.

Chief Clerk, Assistant Clerk and subordinate officers were then elected as follows:

Clerk—Geo. W. Hammersly
Assistant Clerk—Lucius Rees.
Transcribing Clerks—E. Williams, Martin Oriady, E. K. Haines, Henr Catlin, E. De Wolf.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John Martin.
Assistants do.—James S. Johnson, Charles Williams.
Door Keeper—Joseph Ribie
Assistants—I. B. Hinds, I. L. Novinger, Frank H. Acuff, Jacob H. Hine, Joseph T. Thompson, John A. Arnold.
Messenger—William Duffes
Assistant—William Shields

Committees to notify the Governor and the House of the organization o the Senate were appointed. Resolutions were adopted inving Clergymen to offer prayers dily, and adopting the rules of last session. Resolution to meet daily at eleven, except on Monday and Saturday, and on Monday at eigh in the evening, were adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was alled to order at twelve o'clock. The election returns were read by the Clerk, who announced two sets of certificates from Somerset, Bedfod and Fulton, and asked what names should be placed on the roll.

After a lengthy discussion the resolution of Mr. Brown, of Warren, that the names of the two members who appeared to have the highest number of votes should be called, was adopted.

A vote for Speaker was then taken; Mr. Olmstead, of Potter, received sixty votes, and Mr. Quigley, of Philadelphia, thirty-six. Mr. Olmstead thanked the members for the honor, and pledged his determination to act faithfully, fearlessly and impartially, and that he would enforce the rules, and endavor to accelerate business. The interests of the people of Pennsylvania were varied, but should be harmonious. He directed attention to the coal, lumber and petroleum interests of the Commonwealth, each of which would require their observation.

The organization of the House was completed by the election of the following officers:

Chief Clerk—A. W. Benedit.
Assistant Clerk—W. H. Danielson.
Postmaster—Alexander Asair.
Sergeant-at-Arms—C. D. Iell.
Doorkeeper—J. F. M'Junkh.
Messenger—Asa Nichols.

Committees to notify Governor, Y. Walker, C. D. Harlan, Joseph Williston, Tomas C. Kerr.

The members were then sworn and the usual committees appointed to wit on the Governor, and the House adjourned.

To-morrow noon was designated for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the case of Wilson, from Union county.

FROM EUROPE.

London "Times" on American Affairs

The Condition of the Country Worse Than Ever.

The Canadian Difficulty.

Further Raids to be Prevented.

NEW YORK, January 3.

The steamer New York, from Southampton on the 21st, arrived at 11 o'clock this morning.

President Lincoln's Message was received in England on the 18th, per Asia.

Parliament is expected to re-assemble on February 9th.

The *Times* says Lincoln's Message contains little in which the Federals can derive encouragement or consolation. The Government's condition, military and financial, is rapidly growing worse. The Message effectually destroys all peace expectations.

The *Times* thinks the North does not possess the power of confiscating property. The mere threat of confiscation gives the South the strongest possible motive to resist to the last extremity.

The reported state of the Federal finances is even more discouraging, and the military is unfavorable, although the situation, even as depicted in the message and accompanying reports, of the financial and military renders it far more unconstitutional dress ever read to the American House of Representatives.

British neutrality has been maintained so well that there is only one passage in the message which concerns England directly in the relations to place an additional force on the great Lakes. This is not to be complained of. We hope that Canada herself will take measures to prevent Canada from being made the basis of incursions into friendly States. If by placing boats on the Ontario and Erie their interprises can be impeded Mr. Lincoln will only be engaged in an object in which the British authorities will be bound to assist him. But we sincerely trust his increase of force is not meant to be permanent. We cannot conceive the necessity that the occasional forays of a few Yankees should be brought into connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States as well as the regulation of the imports which are temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of 1854.

The Asia's news had no effect on the markets.

The Confederate loan 64@63; French rentes, 65f 25c. Contract for loan of three millions, by Ferrers, signed, Consols 89¼@89¾; Illinois Central declined 1c, U. S. 5-20s 73½ and Erie paid up shares ½c.

At the political disturbances of Seante several persons were wounded.

The Danish ministerial crisis under Narvaes continues in the ministry. The Queen will open Cortes on the 23d, by a speech from the throne.

The Prussian Guards returned to Berlin from Denmark.

The Italian provisional budget for the first three months of 1865, has been agreed to.

Chinese news is unsatisfactory from the presence of the rebels near Amoy. Trade is stopped. The Anglo-France Chinese forces are to be disbanded.

Japan intelligence is favorable.

LIVERPOOL, December 20.—Sales of Cotton, in two days, 30,000 bales, 15,000 to speculators and exporters; market firmer with an advance of 1/16d. Manchester market firmer, and cotton goods and yarns were advancing. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm. Corn had an advancing tendency. Beef quiet and steady. Pork inactive. Bacon declining. Lard dull. Tallow steady.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER SAVANNAH.—The light draught double-ender steamer Savannah, built by Norman Wiard for the War Department, sailed from Jersey City for Hilton Head Thursday morning. She is the last of six musket proof plated steamers of this class furnished by Mr. Wiard to Gen. Butler's department of Virginia and North Carolina. They are specially adapted to the landing of troops suddenly, at unexpected times and places, along the inland waters and rivers of that region, as they draw but three feet of water when loaded with a thousand men. The Savannah, with her consorts, if used as intended, will greatly facilitate the rapid movement of the troops and supplies during the active operations of the present winter campaign. She has a pair of detached engines, and easily makes a speed of from twelve to fourteen miles an hour.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Resume of War News.

Rumored Departure of Our Fleet from Wilmington.

Gov. Vance Firing the Southern Heart.

Hood's Army Lost Sight Of.

Rebel Details of Capture of Savannah.

Temper of the Leading Rebels.

No Aid Expected from Europe.

Nations are not "Good Samaritans."

The Inevitable Alternative.

Subjects of Yankees or Colonists of England.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

Files of last Friday's Richmond papers, which were due last night, were received this morning at this bureau. The following summary embraces all the news: The lines of Richmond and Petersburg are undisturbed, and the country has been converted into mud by the late continued rains. The ground will scarcely be hard again until next May.

We learn that Torbett's scoundrels surpassed all other Yankee raiders in filth, and cruelty to defenseless women, and negroes and aged men, in their late raid through Madison. Many respectable women were violated, among others a poor girl, of remarkable beauty, who had been recently married. The thieves took no negroes away, but stripped them of their shoes, blankets, bedding, and all the clothing that was worth having, much of which they were unable to carry away, and which was either burned or trampled in the mud; after taking all, the food was destroyed, and the houses burned in all directions. Naturally, these cowards ran like sheep though six thousand strong, before a single brigade of Lomax's cavalry.

Official intelligence was received yesterday, in confirmation of the announcement that the Yankee fleet had sailed from the offing at Wilmington, leaving but few blockaders in sight. We might state, in addition, that since the departure of the fleet, three steamers, loaded with Government supplies and miscellaneous goods, have entered the port of Wilmington. If the Yankees are not aware of this fact, it is because all hands on the blockading vessels were fast asleep when the steamers ran in.

A telegram from Beauregard last night, says: It is reported that a column of the enemy, which is conducted as far as Alamutha Bridge, on the Gulf Railroad, has returned to Savannah. Kilpatrick was in that city on Wednesday.

We have again lost sight of the Army of the Tennessee. It is somewhere in the vicinity of the Tennessee River, and may have crossed that stream ere this. Yankee telegrams would persistently say, that Hood's army was in full flight, that it is impossible for Hood to get his troops across. Gen. Beauregard officially reports that he has not received any communication from Hood since the 29th ultimo. He does learn that dispatches have reached this city which materially modify the Yankee accounts of their success before Nashville.

The Wilmington *Journal* says:

"The works around Wilmington and at the mouth of the river, are believed to be very strong, and no great fears are entertained concerning the naval operations of the enemy. Great confidence is felt that any land force that may be brought against it can be easily checked and driven back."

Governor Vance has issued the following proclamation, calling upon all men fit for service to rally to the defense of the State:

Whereas, The long expected attack upon our only remaining seaport is now about to be made, and our State is also likely to be invaded by a large force, and every toy whom manhood and civilization are alike unknown and unregarded, and

Whereas, All organized forces of the State, already ordered to the front, may still be insufficient to roll back the tide which threatens us with worse than death, and to strive from our soil the late horrible contemplate. Now, therefore, I, Z. B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, relying upon the loyalty and patriotism of her citizens, do issue this my Proclamation, commanding and adjuring all good people, whether by law subject to military duty or not, who may be able to stand behind breast-works with a musket, or in any other conditions, to rally at once to the defense of their country, and hurry to Wilmington; and I do appeal to every man who has the spirit of a freeman in his bosom, who has a spark of fire or drop of blood of the heroes of the great army, of the great captain, in his veins, to come forward and come at once. The man who hangs back now because the law does not compel him to go, and is amused with the sneaking and inhuman spirited plea that he can be more useful at home, will find it hard to make us believe that he is not pleading the cause of cowardice. The country needs help now, and that help must be given in this hour of distress, or they must own that their souls are only fitted to enjoy the freedom purchased by other nation's blood. For a few days, all men physically able are needed at the front. Especially do we need the example of all those who, aforetimes, panted for the fray, while it was yet at a distance, and snuffed the battle while it was yet afar off. Let every man who is physically able, then, hurry, with his blood on fire, to the rendezvous, where arms and rations will be furnished, and let those left behind mount themselves and patrol their counties, looking after the children and preserving order. The Governor will meet you at the front and share with you the worst.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State. Done at our city of Raleigh, on the 29th day of December, 1864.

(Signed) Z. B. VANCE.

The Augusta *Sentinel* gets the following information from a gentlemen who left Savannah just before it was surrendered into the hands of the enemy:

"The works around the city were very strong and the place in all probability would have been held had it not been for the fall of Fort McAllister. The naval garrison, numbered about one hundred and twenty-five men. A day or two before it fell, however, about six hundred more troops were sent to their aid. The fort was attacked on the land side by Sherman's forces. If it were known that had the fort been as strong on the land side as it was on the water side, it could never have been captured. After Sherman had captured the fort, he communicated with the fleet and procured a bountiful supply of ammunition. Sherman then turned the heavy guns from Fort McAllister to a position from which he could shell the city, in case he wished to. No demand was made for the surrender of the city until Sunday. On that day he demanded an unconditional surrender of the city. General Beauregard, in substance, informed him that he knew the way to the city, and could take it if he was able.

General Beauregard left the city on Sunday. The residents of Savannah did not expect that the city would be given up. They were totally unprepared for such a result. But very few of them succeeded in getting away. Thousands who did not escape will be the most of their effects behind. The best order was maintained throughout the entire siege. All the whisky was locked up.

Four local companies were assigned to police duty, and kept law breakers quiet. One or two fires occurred; but little property was damaged. All the cotton in the plantations in the vicinity of the city, fell into the hands of the Yankees. Some estimate the amount at 500,000 bushels. The Confederate Government succeeded in removing most of the stores. The main loss sustained by it, was the loss of siege guns about the place, and the gunboats. The pontoon bridge across which our troops passed, was built of the floor of cotton in the streets of the city. During the siege several attempts to destroy our communications on the Carolina side were made, all of which proved futile. Captain Abbott was in the city on Monday. Our intormants does not know whether he left the place or not. A large portion of the Central Railroad cars were sent down the Savannah and Gulf Railroad before that line was interrupted. Both of the printing offices of the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. We are informed both editors left before the capitulation. Mr. Snead, of the *Republican*, left early last week, with the Government funds, of which he was cashier. Mr. Smith, of the *News*, did not leave until Monday night.

The Richmond *Examiner* gives the following editorial, strikingly significant of the public temper at the Capital:

[From the Richmond *Examiner*, Dec. 30.]

"When in any crisis of a nation's fate, men are without their heads, and run about all around them in wild alarm, it is proof that they at least are subdued. If the mass of their countrymen had the spirit and mind of half than they have, the doom of all would be near at hand. They all seem to have some such frightened conception in the Confederacy at this moment, and their wild outcries grate and jar dreadfully upon the general calm and resolute tone of the country. They do not help, but hinder. They resemble shrieking passengers in a tempest, to whom the boatswain had to say: You mar our labors; keep your cabins, you do assist the storm. One public journal exhorts those Confederate States to throw themselves back into the arms of England, France, and Spain, the powers which first planted colonies here; to go back like the prodigal son; to acknowledge that we were young birds that had broke shell too soon; to recall all those high words we have had in our mouths for two or three generations, about liberty, the rights of man and democracy, and promise not to doso any more.

"To be sure poor frightened creatures tell us to take this course if we should prove unable to maintain our own cause against our enemies; but to utter the suggestion, above all, to utter it now, is to say too plainly, not as we should, but when we shall, or rather inasmuch as we have proved unable to sustain ourselves; that is, see ing we are beaten, overworked, overwhelmed, and ready to sink, come all ye gods and Christians, and rescue us, and take us to yourselves as your vassals and liege subjects forever. The blind frenzy of the writer makes him even unable to see that neither England, nor France, nor Spain, nor the three combined, would touch us with the end of the longest pole if we once made so helpless an exhibition of ourselves. Nations are not "Good Samaritans." If they see a weaker brother fallen among thieves, wounded and half dead, they do not trouble themselves about his hard fate. They do not even pass by on the other side, but empty his pockets, if peradventure there be somewhat left to take away from him.

If neither England nor France will so much as recognize us, not even know of our existence, while we are vigorously battling and beating back gigantic invasions year after year, in haughty reliance on our own prowess and good cause, and able, also, to offer them advantageous alliances, and reciprocate benefits, how would they receive such an invitation as this, now that we are sinking and perishing under the mighty power of the Yankee nation? Now that we are beaten and beggared, we pray you to go to war with that nation for our redemption, and having rescued us, as we have nothing else to offer, take ourselves and our children for vassals to you and your children. Take this land that once was ours and partition it among you. This will not do. The terms are not offered us, as panic-stricken mortals imagine, to be colonists under England or France or subjects of the Yankees. We are not choice. "The very proposal suggested to be made to those powers would prove that we were already subjugated. It would be an admission that we had set up a pretension we could not support, and provoked an enemy we could not fight, and they would coldly bid us creep back into the Union and stay there. They would understand that the United States, if this Confederacy be once subdued, must be the ruling power of the West. They would be glad to cement their friendship with our enemies by treating us honorably, and would so endeavor to make a general treaty, settling the affairs of all America, and giving guarantees both to Mexico and to Canada. One is ashamed even to refute and rebuke this mean suggestion, begotten by terror upon ignorance. It would be pleasing to think one could never hear more of it, but then there is another, and not very dissimilar in kind or in origin, another counseilor who also, of course, takes for granted that we are virtually conquered. He advises us to make known to the European nations that we are ready to abolish slavery. That slavery shall not be permitted to prejudice their sympathies in our favor, and we are assured that this would secure recognition, and perhaps intervention.

"It is not alleged that England or France, or the Government of either, has ever said or hinted that they would make this bargain, but if they would, then we are exhorted to say that we would. Now this also, however the idea may be muffled up, amounts exactly to an invitation to England and France, or one of them, to make war upon the United States, in order to save us from Yankee domination, and in return we are to offer them what? Destruction of our labor power, which would leave us of no use to them, to ourselves, or to anybody else. It is said, indeed, that this would be a great concession to the opinion of mankind, which is anti-slavery, and that the evil consequences would fall upon the unfortunate negro whom we should thus basely abandon. Very well, then, it would be a very humiliating confession of defeat, and would also, by them, be taken as a confession that we had deserved defeat. We must deceive ourselves.

"It signifies nothing to say that we would rather give up slavery than be subject to Yankees. On the contrary, when we should have made this humiliating concession to the public opinion of Europe, then Europe would very certainly cheat us, and seeing that we were whipped, and the plunder taken out of us, would take the hands of our enemy at our expense. What does our brave army think of these wretched outcries of alarm and self-amusement? They stand as if were in a shipwrecked already and drifting on a raft, having white flags to every point of the compass, anxiously scanning the distant horizon, and one crying 'Lo here!' and another 'Lo there.' Miserable do not so stand with us, and if they did we should be already lost. Our help and hopes never were and are not now, with Europe, Asia or Africa. Help on our own ground, we have powers and materials both to vindicate our independence and destroy our enemies. If our affairs are now somewhat involved, it is not for want of sympathy or aid abroad, but of energy and wisdom at home. It is for want of confidence in the efficient administration of our affairs, which is entirely trivial. Neither can this confidence be restored by always crying 'Confidence,' 'Only let us have confidence,' 'Have faith in one another,' and slanging at that sort. On the contrary, matters are made worse, for mankind naturally abhors your 'confidence man.' Our affairs can be restored only by placing the military affairs of the country in really capable hands—in the hands of one who will not need to keep piteously appealing for confidence, or feeling it necessary to the reconstruction of orders and by giving to him a *carte blanche*, yes, and a *carte noire*, too, and saying, 'Now lead on and we will follow thee.'

"Then we will have no need to be looking anxiously across the Atlantic to see whether freedom is going to help us from the East. Our National Independence is not carried over sea in ships—where it grows, there it stands like an oak. If we have not here within ourselves the elements of manliness and spirit, body and soul, then we shall never see it—never.

The sentence above in which the *Examiner* wants the again *carte noire* as well as *carte blanche*, black control as well as white, indicates the growing determination to arm the slaves.

The National Capital.

The New Years Festival.

Reception at the White House.

The Blairs Returned from Fortress Monroe.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The day has been given up at the Capital to New Year's calls. At the President's, the rush was immense and accurate calculations of the number of hands the President has shaken are so large as to almost surpass belief. Among his visitors—received just like the rest—were some six hundred negroes. The members of the Cabinet were all overwhelmed; the residence of the Postmaster General seeming to be a special centre of attraction. The Chief Justice, owing to the late death of his sister, did not offer reception, but his house was besieged all day. Senator Sumner and Representative Winter Davis, as Chairmen of the Foreign Relation Committees, received the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Besides these, large numbers of leading politicians and prominent citizens in private life threw open their houses.

Both Montgomery Blair and his father have returned, having gone no further than Fortress Monroe and the army. Judge Blair left the city again almost immediately, and it is denied by his friends that either he or his father were charged with any mission to the rebels. On the other hand, it is known that members of the government attached grave importance to their movements, and thus far the secret is still well kept.

Secretary Fessenden expressed himself quite confidently to-day on the subject of his re-election to the Senate.

There is no news from the army, except a surprise of a small part of our picket line by the rebels, which resulted in the capture of thirty-five of our men and a number of knapsacks and accoutrements.

General Banks has been summoned to New York by the serious illness of one of his children.

General Granger Near Mobile.

He has Met with but Little Opposition.

The Pirate Shenandoah at Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

The steamer Cahawba brings New Orleans dates to the 23d. On the 19th, Granger was at Franklin Creek, Miss., only thirty miles from Mobile, having met little opposition. The rebels were busy night and day endeavoring to blockade the water in front of the city, and the rebel ram Blenville was expected down the Alabama, from Selma, soon. A force from Pensacola, under Gen. McKean, is reported moving on Blakely, Baldwin county, Alabama, twenty-five miles from Mobile.

The blockade runner Heroine recently ran out of Mobile with a cargo of cotton, and escaped in the direction of Havana.

The new rebel ram Sea King, has her name changed to the Shenandoah, and is reported to be actively engaged at work on the Atlantic. Capt. Hanson, of the brig Susan, reports the destruction of his vessel, and also the bark E. G. Godfrey and schooner Charter oak. The ship Kate Prince was captured and bonded. She conveyed rebel officers and men captured in Brazil. The Shenandoah carries four 68-pounders smooth-bore guns, 12-pounders and 32-pounder rifles.

The *Advertiser* has an account of Davidson's march into Alabama. It created great alarm everywhere, and the cowardly conduct of the rebel military is generally condemned.

Meeting of New York Legislature.

ALBANY, January 3.

The House was organized by the election of Geo. Hasking, of Wyoming, as Speaker; Jos. B. Cushman, Clerk; Chas. E. Young, Sergeant at Arms, and Messrs. Rogers, Stoul and Freer, doorkeepers. Gov. Fenton has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to fill up the ranks under the last call for troops, prior to the 18th of February.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.—The Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph* appeared in a new and handsome dress yesterday morning. The *Telegraph* is a well conducted and good newspaper, and deserves the success it evidently enjoys.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and Kentuckians

THEY WANT GEN. BUTLER.

The Rebels Not Whipped Enough to Ask for Peace.

Order of the Provost Marshal General.

Gov. Jacobs, of Ky., in Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The gossips tell a piquant story of the interview between the Government and certain Kentuckians, who were praying for the assignment of General Butler to the command of their department. You bowled, said the President, when he was at New Orleans, and called him a beast. You have always been howling whenever he was appointed anywhere since. How long would it be before you would be howling again if I complied with your requests?

Wm. C. Helmick, formerly a Western Congressman, and for some time Chief Clerk of the Penston Bureau, has resigned his position.

A Board of Officers will convene next week, by order of the Navy Department, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the explosion of the hundred pound parrotts on board six of the vessels engaged in the attack on Wilmington. As these guns are very generally introduced on board our vessels, and as the sailors had become so afraid of them from the repeated explosions as to be on the point of refusing to work them, the question to be submitted to this Board of Inquiry becomes of first class importance.

The senior Blair has intimated since his return from Fortress Monroe, in reply to a question about his reported peace negotiations, that the rebels were not whipped enough for such things yet.

Casper Schenck, of Dayton, Ohio, son of the Commodore, and nephew of the General of that name, a paymaster on one of the vessels in Porter's squadron, though having no belligerent duties, could not keep out of the fight and volunteered for service on deck. He came out with a broken leg.

The following important circular, prepared a day or two ago, will to-morrow be issued from the War Department:

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 31, 1864.

The wants of the service do not, except in special cases, to be designated by the War Department, at this time require the enlistment of recruits for heavy artillery, light artillery or cavalry, and Provost Marshals are instructed until further orders, they will enlist recruits only for the infantry service.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Few Congressmen have returned yet from their holiday visits, and the indications are that nothing of consequence will be done in Congress this week.

By order of the Secretary of War, all communications pertaining to questions of military justice, or procuring of military courts and commissions, throughout the armies of the United States, must be addressed to the Judge Advocate General. Commanding officers are enjoined to forward promptly all proceedings by Court Martials, Military Commissions, and Courts of Inquiry. Judge Advocates are held responsible for the prompt execution of this order.

A large number of Rebel deserters were today sworn and turned loose.

There is nothing beyond the the ordinary picket firing at the front. General Starke is in temporary command of the Army of the Potomac during the visit of General Meade to his family.

George D. Prentice, of Louisville, Kentucky, whose visit to Richmond to procure a remission of punishment of his son, the Rebel Brigadier, accused of murder, returned last night. He is rather parcle to tell nothing of what he saw at the Rebel Capitol, but it is understood that his intercession on behalf of his son was successful. He bears a letter to the President from Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, asking permission to return to the North.

Powell, Garrett and Davis, who were so much exercised the other day in the Senate to find out what had become of Jacobs, will be glad to learn that, though sighing for the flesh pots of Kentucky, he is still doing as well in Richmond as could be expected.

The Impending Draft.

Six weeks from to-day the Government will draft the number of men assigned in each subdistrict that has not at that time filled its quota by volunteering. A number of the wards of the city have taken the matter seriously in hand, and will soon commence putting men into the field to their credit. The Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh, has nearly filled its quota already, and with a slight effort will be out of the draft when the time arrives. Another ward from it will have been ascertained. The following facts will be of interest to all who may be liable to the draft:

Volunteers receive the Government bounty according to the time for which they agree to; one year, $100; two years, $200; three years, $300. These amounts are paid in installments. To a one year's volunteer, when mustered in, $33.33; to a two year's recruit, $66 66; to a three year's recruit, $100. Two other installments are to be paid to the volunteer or his representatives during the term of service. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an increased pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Drafted men receive no bounty, either from the Federal Government or the city, neither do substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft furnished in advance of the draft, receive bounties from the Government. Representative substitutes, for persons not liable to draft, are considered as volunteers, and receive the bounties and principal pay which whatever their principal agrees to pay them. Representative substitutes for those not liable to draft may be persons who are liable. This is worth some in mind, however, that substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable.

An exception is made in favor of an alien as a substitute, is exempt for the time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case he should be drafted, and serve in his principal likewise. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy he must be twenty-three years old.

Those interested in the draft should pay particular attention that the names of all those not liable to be stricken from the enrollment list. Every name taken off reduces the quota of the district. Each of the wards, while they appoint a committee to collect funds to procure volunteers, should appoint a committee to hunt up all the exempts of the district who may be enrolled, and see that their names are dropped.

The following dispatch from the Provost Marshal-General, in reference to an inquiry as to the allowance made on this call for men put in under previous requisitions for service for two and three years, indicates a possible very important reduction in the city's quota:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1864.

"Quotas are assigned after taking into account the number of years service which the several localities have furnished. One three years' man counts three (3) years; a two years' two (2), and a one year man one (1) year.

"JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General."

AFFAIRS IN GRANT'S ARMY.—An officer writing from the headquarters of the 2d Division 9th Army Corps, says:

"We have glorious news from all quarters this week, and the rebellion is certainly reeling under the staggering blows.

"I don't think we shall move again this winter, but *if necessary* we are prepared to move with an immense force, if the weather is favorable.

"People generally think the Army of the Potomac are inactive, and that we are accomplishing nothing. Let them understand that we have passed through the most trying times, the hardest battles, and the most fatal and most tedious campaign ever experienced by any army on this continent, and that *we are under fire now.*

"Our men are in the trenches every day under the severest mortar and artillery practice, and besides there is an almost incessant skirmishing going on.

"Some poor fellows are reminded that this is the diurnal programme of the Army of the Potomac."

PETROLEUM AS STEAM FUEL.—A Mr. Benjamin H. Paul, in a communication to the London *Times*, December 12th, says the cost of petroleum is sufficient to show the impracticability of using it as fuel in steam vessels, and remarks:

"The heating power of petroleum is certainly higher than that of coal, equal 15: 1. But the price of petroleum varies from 45 to 220 per ton. Its bulk in relation to coal is as 1: 1.16, for quantities of equal heating power. Now, set these facts well before you, be sufficient to convince any one of the impracticability of using petroleum as a substitute for coal in steam vessels, quite independently of any contrivance as to the mode of burning."

Activity continues within the rebel lines The Savannah troops are doubtless on their way to reinforce Lee; also, Breckinridge. We may look for a hostile movement by Lee soon.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

More Blair Rumors.

Stanton Refuses Them a Pass to Richmond.

Federal Officers in Libby Prison.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The name of an Assistant Secretary of one of the most important Departments is given as authority for the following alleged explanation of the Blair visit: The Blairs, it is said, sought a pass to Richmond of Secretary Stanton, and were refused. They appealed to the President, who referred them to Gen. Grant, and gave them a pass to his headquarters. Meantime Stanton telegraphed Grant that they were going down on their own responsibility, and that their effort to reach Richmond, so far as either the President or himself was concerned, was unauthorized. Grant, of course, declined to pass them further, and they returned.

The Commissary General of Prisoners has received a list of all Federal officers in Libby Prison Hospital, Richmond, on December 31st. The following are the names: Colonel C. S. Hanson, 37th Kentucky; Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Strong, 19th Wisconsin; Captain John A. Capo, 8th Indiana; Lieutenant J. S. Barry, 19th Wisconsin, Lieutenant Philander Smith, 8th Indiana; Captain Orange Sells, 12th Ohio Cavalry; Lieutenant J. Cutler, 11th Michigan; Surgeon Kling, 55th Ohio; Assistant Surgeon Jno. Wilkins, 14th Illinois Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon A. A. Finn, 8th Tennessee Cavalry. The list is only a partial one. The officers in hospital are said to be comfortably cared for.

State Senator Marshall, of Brecken county, Kentucky, and some others, are here asking the modification of a recent military order requiring permits for the transier of produce from Kentucky to Ohio.

Highly Important.

ATTACK ON OUR PICKET LINES.

Seward's Brazilian Letter.

WILL PROVE SATISFACTORY.

Bulkhead of the Dutch Gap Canal Blown Out.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Looking Toward Richmond.

A new interest has been created by late rumors and movements, whereof Richmond the rebel capital, is the center. The commotion caused by the disasters of Hood, the march by SHERMAN, and the closing in by our forces in every direction, is made clear by the tone of the rebel press. Although many threats are made, and the swagger as though nothing had happened, but everything was going on prosperously, is kept up, nothing was ever more palpable than that the deepest concern prevails, from JEFF. DAVIS down to the privates, many of whom are settling the question by deserting. Doubtless there are not a few, occupying more exalted positions, who would gladly desert also, if they only knew where to go, or how to get there.

The unqualified propositon by the Richmond *Enquirer* to give freedom to all the slaves, in the hope of securing the recognition of the South as a people engaged in a struggle purely for self government, demonstrates the straits to which the South has been brought. It more, over is a virtual concession that the battle of freedom for every slave on the soil of the Republic has been won. The concession, however, carries with it no weight, nor will it effect the purpose for which it was made. The only significance it has is the utter hopelessness of the rebellion; for so reduced has it become that no prospect appears in the future ex cept at the sacrifice of that for which it was begun. This taken in connection with the proposition to arm the slaves, in the hope that they may be made to fight for their oppressors, constitutes the ground of hope with which the Rebels in Richmond are comforting themselves.

The clamor raised against DAVIS and in favor of granting LEE the full direction of the Rebel armies, it is quite likely has succeeded. At any rate, the rumor is that LEE is about to do something astonishing—the opinion being that he is about to assume the offensive. In our opinion nothing is more unlikely. He will either take up a new position, susceptible of easier defense; abandon Richmond and move to an interior point, or collect all the Rebel forces and stand rigidly on the defensive.

The idea of an offensive movement, at this season, is preposterous. The moment he moved from his defenses GRANT would pounce on him, and he would be compelled to do what he has labored so hard to avoid—fight in the open field. He could withdraw, however, with some chance of avoiding this, and we would not be surprised to hear that he has done it.

But the question of supplies, which has been the great trouble, and is growing worse, would still remain. It is this, even though not another battle should be fought, which will compel the South to succumb. Therefore, foreign intervention, though for some time back no much thought of, has become the consummation for which the highest price will be paid. For this it is proposed to become even Abolitionists. History, sacred and profane, is full of instances of death bed repentance, but most efficacious than this will prove to be.

Last—but whether least, remains to be seen—is the alleged mission by the BLIAR'S to Richmond. There is mystery enough about the movement to be important. It is said that Secretary STANTON refused the necessary pass, and it is presumed, therefore, that they got one from the PRESIDENT. Where so little is known but little is to be said. This alleged Peace movement, however, is not the least interesting feature of the look towards Richmond, and it gives coloring to the picture which the facts relating to the situation light up with cheerfulness for the cause of the Union.

New York in the Field.

In the city of New York the United States Navy is coming to be greatly appreciated. It is stated that that city will be again spared the ordeal of a draft, and that this fact is owing to naval credits. The number of men called for from that city, as the ratio of the 300,000 required from the whole country to fill deficiencies, is set down at 18,884. To meet this call, credits have been allowed on the basis of enlistments in the navy to the number of 9,417, leaving a balance of only 4,433 men to be raised. To accomplish this, the Board of Supervisors have passed an ordinance to enable the Comptroller to raise by loan the sum of $4,000,000, the bonds for the same to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. This has been done in order to provide a bounty of $1,000 to each man enlisting, who shall be credited to the quota of that city. As a matter of course, such a munificent offer as this is a strong temptation to persons in all parts of the country who are liable to the draft, as well as those who are not liable, to make pilgrimages to the great city with a view to enlisting in the army of the United States. As the taxpayers of New York city have to pay the loan and the interest thereon, we do not think that outsiders should grumble. The idea presents a most magnificent spirit, which indicates the existence of a strong confidence in the Government and the general belief that the war is near to a close, as also that in New York the spirit of sacrifice for the sake of the country has increased and is still increasing. The prospect that but little remains to be done in the way of actual fighting may lead some to demur at paying such liberal bounties at this late day, but be it remembered, the Great Master of Christianity, that spirit which has dignified civilization, taught that the man who went to work in the vineyard at the eleventh hour was credited with one day's work, the same as those who had toiled all the day. The lesson of which, to us, is simply this: Men being essential in these waning days of the rebellion, to give it the finishing stroke, there is no reason why their presence may not be esteemed at a price commensurate with the value of their being immediately in the ranks. Also previous time in the course of this war has there been such inducements to take part in it as now, when it is near its conclusion. Peace and good will is the great prize which invites us onward.

REMARKABLE HEREDITARY DEFORMITIES.—At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Chassinat mentioned the following curious instance of a hereditary deformity. Antoine A——, of Hyeres, has a supernumerary finger to each hand, and situated in the palm; it has only one joint, but has a well proportioned nail. He also has seven toes to each foot, and some of them are slightly webbed. In his youth he married a young woman presenting no deformity in her person; on her first confinement she was delivered of well-proportioned twins that lived but a few days. One was a boy, who is now fourteen years old. He came into the world with a supernumerary finger to each hand, like his fathers; they were taken off in his infancy by means of a ligature, and he still bears the scars of the operation. Several of his fingers are webbed, and he has six toes to each foot. The third birth was that of a boy, now nine years old, with the same deformities, except that he has five toes only, but several of them are webbed and the great toes are flat and abnormally broad. The feeling them one finds that they are each formed of three bones abreast, enveloped by a fleshy mass. The fourth child, now dead, presented no deformity.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.—Our foreign trade last week shows a currency balance in favor of the port of $712,982, on the basis of gold at 220, the imports having been (specie value) $1,172,170; exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, $1,619,706, and of specie, $1,760,000. The customs of the port during the week were $640,000. The last weekly statement of the city banks (many of which are preparing to reorganize under the National system) shows the following changes: Decrease in loans, $966,924; decrease in specie, $203,327; decrease in circulation, $73,088; decrease in undrawn deposits, $6,759,426.

It has been generally remarked of late, says the Boston *Bulletin*, that the merchandise markets do not readily respond to the downward movements in gold; but this can hardly be expected so long as the present process of inflation in the currency goes on. With more money than is needed to effect commercial exchanges, the tendency of prices is constantly upward, irrespective of any improvement in the public credit. Stocks of merchandise in first hands are very light; and, with the present abundance and ease in the money market, are easily carried even when trade is stagnant, and the course of gold impels buyers steadfastly to hold off. And it is perfectly natural that holders, so long as they are not subjected to any financial pressure or necessity of realizing, should prefer to carry, rather than make concessions, while any doubt remains as to the future course of trade.

The number of beeves, sheep, swine and cows sold at the Philadelphia Drove Yard during 1864, and slaughtered in that city, is as follows: Beeves, 100,479; sheep, 302,275; hogs, 135,970; cows, 6,871; making a grand total of 567,300 head in a population of over 680,000.

Corporations and the Public.

HERBERT SPENCER says: "Judicial negligence is the main cause of railway accidents. If the State would duly fulfil its true functions by giving passengers an easy remedy for breach of contract when trains are behind time, it would do more to prevent accident than can be done by the minutest inspection, or the most cunningly devised regulations; for it is notorious that the majority of accidents are primarily caused by irregularity."

The soundness of this doctrine few will be inclined to dispute, and yet its practical application by the Courts is never made. Railway corporations have a contract with the community to run trains as contemplated in the sale of the tickets, just as binding as that which creates a money debt. Why one should be repudiated, or redeemed only at convenience, and the other held as sacred, or if not so held, to be collected, it is difficult to perceive, except that usage has inflicted on the community an evil that has come to be considered in the nature of a right.

The same principle holds good in its practicable application to Gas and Water, and other companies holding like relations towards the public. But unfortunately for the public there is no Court that will give it vitality, unless what appears to be dead only sleeps.

To fly to the Legislature is not to find a cure, says SPENCER on this point:—"The evil's which men perpetually call upon the State to cure by superintendence, themselves arise from the non-performance of the original duty. Observe then how this vicious policy complicates itself—how it acts and reacts, and multiplies its inguries. Not only does meddling legislation fail to cure the evils it aims at; not only does it make many evils arise; not only does it create new evils greater than the old; but while doing this it entails on men all the terrible oppressions, robberies, cruelties, ruin that flow from the non-administration of justice; and not only to the positive evils does it add this vast negative one, but this again, by fostering many social abuses that would not else exist, furnishes occasion for more meddlings which again act and react the same way, and thus as ever, 'things bad begun make strong themselves by ill.'"

A National Soldiers' Home.

At a grand banquet of the New York National Club, General ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter memory, made a proposition which cannot fail to meet with a hearty response from the whole country, namely: the erection of a National Soldiers' Home, either in the vicinity of Carlisle, Pa., or near the beautiful Adirondack region of New York; the home to be surrounded by a thousand acres of good land, on which some of the crippled soldiers could do a little work, which, with their pensions, would be abundantly ample to support the institution. The proposition was warmly received, and subsequently obtained a hearty endorsement from General DIX, in his speech. We hope this idea will be shaped into fact as soon as possible. It is due to our noble soldiers that the country provide a place, the existence of which shall be to the noble men who have been disabled in the service of the Republic, an insurance against poverty and suffering during the future of their lives.

THE British *Army and Navy Gazette* of December 17th, says:—"We are informed that the action between the Alabama and the Kearsarge made a deeper impression upon the mind of the French Emperor than upon the head of our own War Department, and that this action convinced him that rifled-guns of comparatively small bore were no match for the heavy Dahlgren and Rodman-guns then mounted, or being mounted, in vessels of the Kearsarge class. In consequence, the manufacture of 6-ton steel rifled-guns was delayed, and since then the French Government have, it is said, the use of Capt. Blakely's 11-inch steel guns, two heavy guns from Sir W. Armstrong & Co., and two or more heavy guns from America, all muzzle-loaders, the intention being to adopt heavy guns for the French Navy, and gradually to remove the present 30-pounder and 50-pounder hooped guns from their ships."

NON-INTERCOURSE WITH CANADA.—Collector ISTELL, of Detroit, has received instructions from the Secretary of State to enforce rigidly the passport order. No person will be permitted to enter the United States from Canada without a passport from the State Department, or the American Consuls residing abroad. Mr. Hobart, of Maine, U. S. Consul located at Windsor, has just arrived at the latter place, and will issue passports to those entitled to them. The price of a passport is, we believe, $6—which is substantially non-intercourse.

SATISFACTORY.—The report that our fellow citizen, Mr. THOMAS F. WILSON, has been appointed to a Consulship in Canada, reaches us with SEWARD'S letter, in which Brazil is assured that he will be dismissed as Consul at Bahia. It would seem that his dismissal was because Brazil thought his conduct in the capture of the Florida was wrong, but that he received another appointment because our Government thought it was right. Truly, the necessities of diplomacy are great.

The London *Spectator* concludes a late article on General SHERMAN'S, written on receipt of American news, now four weeks old, with the emphatic declaration: "There is not a general alive in Europe, who, if SHERMAN succeeds, will not recognize the addition of one more name to the short list of first-class leaders of armies." Then let JOHN BULL score one; for SHERMAN has succeeded in doing that which places him on the "short list of first-class leaders of armies."

THE advance on all the necessaries of life since the war, are thus stated in an exchange paper: Beef, over one hundred per cent.; mutton and pork, about one hundred per cent.; cut ham, near two hundred; lard, one hundred and seventy-three; butter, nearly two hundred; tea, two hundred to two hundred and fifty; coffee, three hundred and thirty to four hundred; sugar, two hundred and seventy-five; flour, one hundred; house rent, fifty; men's clothing, one hundred, and one hundred and fifty to two hundred; boots, two hundred to three hundred; muslins and other dress goods, three hundred to three hundred and fifty; brown sheetings, six hundred to six hundred and fifty per cent.

Mr. Spurgeon is becoming more eccentric every day. He is giving a series of lectures, in the course of which he actually appeared with a Japan candle-box in his hand, which he announced to be his text. The tenor of his discourse may be guessed, for the peroration consisted of a rapturous allusion to a chandelier hanging above him, in which were burning various colored lights, which he said typified the effulgence of the elect.

Farragut at the Masthead.

Vice Admiral Farragut recently visited the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and, of course, was the hero of the ovation. In reply to the question of a lady, the hero of the Hartford explained how he came to be lashed at the masthead during the battle of Mobile Bay. The *Union* thus describes the incident:

"Admiral," said a lady, "do tell me if it was true, as they said, that you were lashed to the mast down at Mobile Bay?" Why, indeed, the Admiral—whom we have already said is as artless as a child—"I'll tell you all about it. You know in a fight the smoke of the guns lies on the water, and, I wasn't willing to see over it to know what was going on. Well, I would jump upon a box—so high," (indicating with his hand;) "then I would get up a little higher; and by and by I'd get up as where they say. I suppose I was two hours getting up as high as that. I had a little rope and had lashed around me just to keep me from falling in case I should get hurt. Every one, you know, is liable to get hurt in a fight."

Personal.

The Boston papers press Edward Everett as the fittest man in America to represent our Government at the Court of France.

Samuel Freeborn, a deserter from the 20th Regiment New York Cavalry, had himself locked up in a trunk at Norfolk, in order to desert, and when the trunk arrived at Baltimore he was found to be dead.

Edmund C. Stedman, the New York poet and whilom journalist, is Secretary of the New York Petroleum Stock Board.

Edward D. Miles lost his life on the 13th of November last, while he was engaged in an effort to explore the Horse Copper Mine, located near Placerville, not many miles from Sacramento. He was born in the village of Lansingburgh, N. Y.

A man giving his name as Charles Wilson, and representing himself as the proprietor of the Chicago *Journal*, forged a check in Philadelphia for $160, then left town.

A priest has just been arrested at Naples, on a charge of having stabbed a monk to death at the moment he was descending from the altar after saying mass.

A widow of forty-one years has just had her broken heart healed by a verdict of $2,000 from an unfaithful lover of eighty, in Wayne county, Ohio.

In the township of Wallace, in Canada, a farmer named Scott was frightened out of his wits the other night by what he thought was a Fenian about to enter his window. He fired his gun, and next morning found that he had killed his best cow.

A gentleman in Scotland has preserved an old number of the Greenock *Advertiser*, containing the following item: *"Notice to Correspondents.*—T. C. The lines commencing 'On Lindon when the sun was low,'" are not up to our standard. Poetry is evidently T. C.'s *forte*.

The Rev. Mark Trafton, of New Bedford, Mass., was robbed of his overcoat by a thief, to whom he addressed, through an advertisement, the following pertinent suggestion: "If the person who stole my overcoat from my hall on sabbath evening, will read the Methodist Discipline which was in one of the pockets, he will learn something to his advantage."

A Boston paper says: Judging from the number of people who visit his show, Artemus is not likely to be A Ward in chancery.

The Archbishop of Toledo has forbidden women to sing in church. Well, the crusty cleric cant prevent the dear creatures from singing at home or in heaven.

Shall I, writes a Paris correspondent, give a story of one of those *betes Anglais*, who are periodically foolish for the amusement of the Parisians? The scene is a barbar shop. Enter a Lord, carrying a little black bag; he takes out a guinea—where did he find it?—and a pair of pistols. "Shaver," says this nobleman, "my face is very tender. Shave me without cutting me, and I give you those—shows the guinea—cut me, and you see those"—indicates pistols. "'Good," says the barber, and shaved him like the palm of my hand. "You were not nervous about my pistols, then?" says the lord. "Not the least in the world," replies the artist; "if by accident I had scraped you, I should have just cut your throat, and then beheld you finished!" My lord retires, golden guinea—cut me, and you see—"*Le rasoir-faire* of the Frenchman.

Letter from Steubenville.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

STEUBENVILLE, December 31, 1864.

I was glad to meet here the COMMERCIAL last evening, with its full and admirably prepared report of the proceedings at the Freedmen's meeting, on the 29th inst. I rejoice that this movement has been made, and that it has fallen into such hands. Such men will, I trust and believe, show that they are worthy to be associated with Stephen Colwell, Esq., and the other gentlemen engaged in the good cause in Philadelphia.

I rejoice, too, to find that your effort to establish a first class paper in Pittsburgh is appreciated even in the country districts, even as far away from Pittsburgh as Steubenville, for here at my elbow is a clergyman who, to my surprise, I learned is getting up a club in his congregation for your paper, even though it has to be sent by express to this place, and carried out by hack. May the shadow of the COMMERCIAL never grow less.

I learn here that Steubenville is sympathizing with the many cities and towns of the country, in not being crushed out by this vile, wicked war. On the contrary, she is fast rising in wealth and prosperity. On every hand I hear of rents advancing—scarcity of houses, and so it has been every time I have come here for the last year or two. I have tried to find out why this was. I suggest one or two reasons, as some of your readers may desire to turn this way for themselves. The good people here have learned that their whole city and vicinity is underlaid by a vein of coal of the very best quality, containing very little sulphur, and therefore admirably suited for making iron, as it can be done almost entirely without coking. One practical result of this, has been the erection by practical men, originally, I have been told, laborers themselves, of one of the largest and best furnaces in the country. This has now been in most successful operation for over a year, and is going on admirably. I need not say that this is unquestionably a potent reason for an advance of real estate. Another reason may be the probable speedy completion of the railroad bridge here, bringing this place within little more than an hour's ride of your busy, smoky city.

Among other reasons for the advance of real estate in value, I might refer to the Young Ladies' Seminary, which is not only sustaining its old reputation, but is, I verily believe, better in every respect than ever before. Perhaps you may not be aware that this is one of the oldest and best seminaries for young ladies in the country. Dr. and Mrs. Beatty commenced some thirty-six years ago, and are still alive and apparently as well and almost as able to work as they were twenty-five years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Reid, the present principals, have infused new life and vigor into it, and the large numbers about one hundred and fifty boarders and perhaps fifty day scholars. And this is only one of many similar institutions for young ladies in Ohio. I cannot help asking myself when will Pittsburgh wake up in regard to education? I know very well your University is improved—very greatly improved—a noble friend of its kind; but can any intelligent Pittsburgher go to it and see its narrow limits—its crowded rooms—every seat occupied—its utter want of a gymnasium—its over-worked, under-paid, teachers—its mild, paternal faculty, but over-tasked President,—and not blush for the honor of Pittsburgh? If he can, I envy not his feelings. A University, forsooth, to which, I see it stated in your last issue, that not over $50,000 has been contributed by all Allegheny County, from its commencement. Where is the Medical School you ought to have had years ago? And where is the Law School which could be so admirably manned out of the ranks of the eminent men now filling the bench or practising with so much distinction at the Pittsburgh bar? And what has become of the grand telescope made by the noble Fitz, now gone to his reward.

But I have already trespassed too long. Still these are Items for Pittsburghers to think about and ponder. Their own precious sons are involved in these issues. Lest I should seem to be a grumbler, with deficiencies, let me simply say I give her full credit for what she has done for the Methodist Female College—an honor to the City.

Excuse my warmth, if unseemly. But are there not hearts among your own warm friends and patrons who feel deeply on these topics? Let them speak out and act. J. S. T.

General Intelligence.

Eight thousand dollars is saved to the nation this year by omitting the usual Christmas gift of a handsome cup, is the latest invention. Moustached spoons have long been common.

The telegraphic service is now finished from St. Petersburg to the frontiers of China. The total length of the line is 5,438 versts (five-eighths of a mile each.) The works have all been completed in three years.

During 1864 the receipts of petroleum in Philadelphia was as follows: 199,942 barrels of crude, and 220,772 barrels refined.

The dock at Madison, Ind., now in course of repairs, to be taken to New Orleans is to be laden with solid hay. The dock is 200 feet in length and 50 feet beam, and it is thought it will carry one thousand tons of hay, some five thousand or more bales, all of which has been purchased for the New Orleans market. It is to be taken down by the steamer Hazel Dell.

The number of deaths in Boston last week was 94.

The colored people of Washington celebrated the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation on Sunday evening, in the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, pastor. A long and interesting address was made to the people by the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator from Kansas.

In Philadelphia, in the year 1864, there were 17,582 deaths; 31,151 foreign and coastwise vessels arrived in port; the sugar imported was 37,544 hhds., 7,383 boxes, and 13,521 bags; also 35,555 hhds. and 4,504 hhds. molasses; the number of fires was 406; the number of inquests held by the Coroner was 873, at a cost of $9,600; the coffee imported was 98,829 bags, and the number of buildings erected was 1,697.

On Sunday last, a fire broke out in the bucket factory of Clarke, Graham & White, in Cleveland, and five dry houses and their contents were destroyed. Loss $6,000, with no insurance. On the same day, a fire broke out in the Ives Brewery. The flames spread with great rapidity, and swept across the street to the building opposite, used as a machine shop. Both buildings were entirely destroyed.

Sergeant Charles Victor, attached to a recruiting office, in Cleveland, was arrested, a few days ago, charged with the murder of Capt. J. G. Sennott. In the testimony before the Coroner, it was stated that the Captain entered the office, and, after some talk about enlisting, was ordered out by Victor. He not going as soon as desired, Victor picked up a pistol and ousted Sennott out of the room with it. The pistol went off, whether accidentally or not is not known, killing Sennott almost instantly.

Farragut at the Masthead.

Vice Admiral Farragut recently visited the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and, of course, was the hero of the ovation. In reply to the question of a lady, the hero of the Hartford explained how he came to be lashed at the masthead during the battle of Mobile Bay. The *Union* thus describes the incident:

"Admiral," said a lady, "do tell me if it was true, as they said, that you were lashed to the mast down at Mobile Bay?" Why, indeed, the Admiral—whom we have already said is as artless as a child—"I'll tell you all about it. You know in a fight the smoke of the guns lies on the water, and, I wasn't willing to see over it to know what was going on. Well, I would jump upon a box—so high," (indicating with his hand;) "then I would get up a little higher; and by and by I'd get up as where they say. I suppose I was two hours getting up as high as that. I had a little rope and had lashed around me just to keep me from falling in case I should get hurt. Every one, you know, is liable to get hurt in a fight."

CITY MATTERS.

THE CHEAP COAL MOVEMENT A FAILURE—WHY IS IT SO, AND WHO ARE TO BLAME?—On the 2d day of December last we announced, under the caption: "Cheap Coal—Good News," the fact that the Coal Exchange, of this city, composed of men largely engaged in the coal business along the valley of the Monongahela river, had inaugurated a movement, which, if successful, would have the effect of supplying the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny with the indispensable article of coal during the winter at fair rates. The meeting to which we refer was largely attended, its proceedings and resolves given to the public through the press, and the community was led to expect that a "good time was coming," and many was the blessing invoked upon those who originated a measure which promised such beneficial results. Councils were asked to abate the wharfage upon all coal flats and barges conveying coal to the city to be sold at ten cents per bushel, which they promptly did. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Lisle and Willock, was appointed to take charge of the coal at the landing and see that it was properly disposed of. Another committee to prepare circulars and send them to all coal dealers along the river, urging them to send coal to the city, was also appointed, which, it is to be presumed, attended promptly to the duties devolved upon them.

Thus far everything seemed to give promise that we should soon have an abundant supply of fuel delivered at our doors at from twelve to fourteen cents per bushel. A month has elapsed, and the people are anxious to know when and where they can procure cheap coal. They desire to know whether the promise was made to be ear only to be broken to the heart, and being in some degree instrumental in leading them to expect better things, we took the trouble on Saturday to inquire into the facts. It seems a few flat loads of coal have been brought to the city, and sold at the wharf at ten cents per bushel. Messrs. Lyle & Sons informed us that they landed two flats on the Allegheny side, the coal from which was delivered to a fortunate few at twelve and fifteen cents. One or two flats were disposed of at the Pittsburgh wharf at ten cents, but whether to steamboats, manufactures or citizens we could not learn. One of the heaviest coal dealers along the river, and if we mistake not the originator of the cheap coal movement, informed us that he had disposed of *half a flat load* at ten cents per bushel.

On Saturday there was an abundance of coal in flats and barges in the Monongahela River below the locks, but Mr. PATTERSON informed us that he could not purchase a single bushel for less than twelve cents. And yet this coal, for the most part, was brought to the city by the parties who had led the public to believe that they could and would sell it at ten cents. The offer was a voluntary one on the part of the Coal Exchange, and the people took it for granted that it was made in good faith. That they have been grievously disappointed no one can deny. If the gentlemen who a short month since made the liberal offer have since discovered that they could not fulfil their promise, let them say so, and however much the public may regret it, that will settle the matter. Mr. Patterson informed us that he could deliver coal at three or four cents above the wholesale river prices, hence if he can get it at ten cents, the consumer will get it at thirteen and fourteen; but if he is charged twelve or fifteen cents for it he must add the additional cost. One of the gentlemen connected with the cheap coal movement informed us that he considered it a failure, although he was still willing to do all in his power to carry it out. It seems, however, that the ruling price for coal at the wharf in boats is twelve cents, and may go above that figure. Such are the facts as we found them.

In seeking an explanation of causes which have led to the failure of coal dealers to supply the community with cheap coal, we found that while it might be brought to this market and sold at ten cents per bushel at a small profit, yet such is the state of the market, and so great is the demand, it can readily be disposed of at twelve and fifteen. Here, we have found, the principle inherent to human nature, which prompts men to dispose of their property to the highest and best bidder, appears to have interfered to thwart the benevolent impulses which originated the cheap coal movement.

WAKING UP.—Since the late horrible murder in Oil City, the citizens of the place have become alive to the importance of organizing an effective police force for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of its people from the desperadoes who seem to infest the place. We understand that a well known detective officer in this city, now on Mayor Lowry's police, has been offered a handsome salary to remove to Oil City, organize a police force and act as its chief. It is not his intention, however, to resign his present position, so that the good people of Oildom will have to cast about them for some one else to serve them.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, corner of Wood and Second streets, have elected the the following officers and Board of Directors:—Alexander Bradley, President; George T. Van Doren, Cashier; Alexander Bradley, David Park, Jr., James W. Ward, John Fahnestock, Wm. F. McKee, W. H. Forsyth, Samuel M. Kier, Joseph Knap, Directors. The above gentlemen are well known in this community, and fully competent to manage the affairs of the institution over which they have been called to preside.

WATER IN ALLEGHENY.—The water, which has been turned off for a time in Allegheny, has been let on, and an effort will be made to keep it on. The people will be glad to hear the fact.

DIED:

COLEMAN—January 2d, GEO. W., son of Columbus and Isabella Coleman, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 54 Webster street, Allegheny City.

BROWN—On Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, SAMUEL M. BROWN, aged 19 years and 2 days.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) after noon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents corner of Sedgwick and Juniata streets, below the outer depot, Allegheny City.

MCMASTERS—At Turtle Creek, January 2d, 1865, Mrs RACHEL MCMASTERS, wife of Jean McMasters, Sr., deceased, in her 83d year.

Funeral Wednesday at 11 o'clock, to proceed to Beulah Burying-ground. Carriages will leave B. Fair man's, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FINE PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.

FINE PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.
HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, HAIR OILS & POMADE
HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, HAIR OILS & POMADE
COLOGNE, TOOTH PASTES & POWDERS.
COLOGNES, TOOTH PASTES & POWDERS.
SHAVING CREAMS, FINE SOAPS, BAY RUM.
SHAVING CREAMS, FINE SOAPS, BAY RUM.
FINEST IMPORTED LIQUORS.
FINEST IMPORTED LIQUORS.
CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDY, SAMBURG PORT WINE.
CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDY, SAMBURG PORT WINE.

The above goods, of the finest grades, warranted pure and genuine, can be found in great variety at the well known and popular Drug house of

N. MCCLARRAN & CO.,

85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.

dec30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

An election for Thirteen Directors of the IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 m. and 3 p. m.

J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

jan4-6t

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday morning, January 5th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, Nine Mahogany Bedstead, Jenny Lind Bedstead, Marble-top Wash Stands, Sewing Stands, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, Bird Comforts, Blankets Carpets, Silver plated Table-spoons, Forks, &c.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

N. B.—Persons having Furniture to dispose of will please send it in so as to be before Wednesday evening.

jan4

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Wilson & McElroy is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, at No. 54 Wood st. ect.

J. O. WILSON,
S. B. MCELROY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of McElroy, Dickson & Co., for the purpose of continuing the wholesale Grocery business, at the old stand, No. 54 Wood street.

SAMUEL B. MCELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 2, 1865. jan4-lm

IN THE MATTER

Of the application of "The Pittsburgh School of Design for Women" for a charter. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

And now, to wit, December 19, 1864. Whereas, an instrument in writing, specifying the object, articles, name and style of a proposed association, to be called "The Pittsburgh School of Design for Women," has been this day exhibited and presented to this Court; and, whereas, this Court has examined the same, and find the object, articles and conditions to be set forth and contained, to be lawful and not injurious to the community. Now then, it is hereby ordered that said writing shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of this Court, and that direct notice be inserted in the "Pittsburgh Daily Commercial," for at least four weeks, setting forth in fact that application has been made to this Court to grant a charter of incorporation, and that if no reason be shown to the contrary the application shall be granted at the next term of this Court.

jan4-tdastw BY THE COURT.

THE ENROLLED MEN OF THE SECOND WARD

Are hereby notified that Collectors have been appointed to wait upon them, to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of relieving the Ward of the draft to take place next February. And to do so, it will be necessary that each and every man shall contribute the sum of fifty dollars; and should the Collectors fail in seeing any of the enrolled men between this and Wednesday, the 11th inst., they will please call immediately at Daniel Kinzer's, 62 Smithfield street, or Mr. W. Rankin's, corner of Second and Smithfield, and make their subscriptions.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1864. jan2-2t

PITT TOWNSHIP BOUNTY FUND.

The undersigned will begin attendance at the office of WM. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, 3d day of January, 1865, for the purpose of delivering the Township Bonds to the subscribers to the Bounty Fund. Those holding Certificates will present them on the above day, and receive their Bonds. By order of the School Board.

JAMES CASSIDAY, Sec'y.

dec31-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 6-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

dec31 3m

DISSOLVING STEREOPTICON.

PANORAMIC VIEWS OF

European and American Cities, Public Buildings, Incidents of the War,

Scriptural Illustrations, Portraits, Miscellaneous Views, Moral, Amusing and Instructive. Brilliant Chromatic Effects, Optical Illusions and Transformations.

These Dissolving Views form the most attractive entertainment that can be offered to an educated public. The gradual change from one city to another seems almost magical, and the most wonderful relief is given to Landscapes, Panoramic Views, Statuary, &c. realizing a perfect stereoscopic effect. Exhibition at

MASONIC HALL,

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, January 6th and 7th, at 7½ o'clock doors opening at 7. Also, an Exhibition on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 7th, at 2½ o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Adults.....25c
Children under 10, accompanied by parents.....10c
Children admitted on Saturday afternoon for.....15c
Tickets for sale at the principal Book Stores, and at the door. jan4-4t

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

jan4-lawiwcTh WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (at Mand street), are hereby notified that a

DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.

has been this day declared, payable forthwith.

FRANK S. BISSELL, Treasurer.

January 3, 1865. jan4-2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

jan4-2m

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING

AND THE MECHANISM OF RAILWAYS.

A Treatise on the Principles and construction of

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE,

Railway Carriages and Railway Plant. Illustrated with sixty large engravings and numerous woodcuts.

By ZERAH COLBURN, Esq., Civil Engineer.

To be completed in twenty monthly parts, at $1.00 each. Parts 1 to 5 now ready for delivery.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 Wood street.

jan4-2t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof wi s my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of December, 1864

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1864.

The firm of Joseph Wood

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from ... here will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	Once a Week.	Weekly
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 00	1 70	1 25	85	75
One week	2 80	1 90	1 40	90	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 00	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 00	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 25	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	5 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	12 25	8 50	6 25	3 75	4 75
Three months	17 00	11 75	8 50	5 25	6 75
Six months	27 50	18 50	13 50	9 00	12 00
Nine months	37 50	25 00	18 50	12 00	16 50
One year	45 00	30 00	22 50	15 00	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 25	6 00	4 50	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	15 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	21 50	15 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of* "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion ..... 50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

Plantings and Transplantings.

The death of the Old Year has been a favorite theme with the poets, and very naturally, too for surely nothing could be more suggestive. But who has sung of it more musically or in a manlier theme than Tennyson in the following verses?

Ring out with bells to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient form of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws,

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kinder hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof, to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 158 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja18:6m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc23-ly

INSURANCE.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office N. E. cor. Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

CHARTER ..... 1848 ..... PERPETUAL.

CASH CAPITAL ..... $250,000.

Insur s against loss or damage by Fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation.

DIRECTORS:

Philadelphia.	*Pittsburgh.*
Henry L. Elder,	George F. Gilmore,
J. F. Smith,	Calvin Adams,
Wm. M. Baird,	Lewis Childs,
Peter Cullen,	Daniel Wallace,
Francis West,	James Schoonmaker,
Gilles Dallet,	Oliver McClintock,
Robert P. King,	Richard S. Waring,
William Craig	William Mackeown,
William P. Cresson	John M. Neal.
S. Henry Kennedy,	
James M. Smith,	
Abraham S. Wolf.	

HENRY L. ELDER, President.
JOHN M. NEAL, Vice President.
S HENRY KENNEDY, Secretary. ja2-ly

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
F. M. GORDON, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant's & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by prompt means and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.	Andrew Ackley,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
Nathaniel Holmes,	David M. Long,
Alex. Nimick,	Rees J. Thomas,
George Darsie,	Charles J. Clarke,
Campbell B. Herron,	John R. McCune.
C. W. Ricketson,	
de24-1y	F. M. GORDON, Secy.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. RUSSELL,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
MARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	R. L. McGREW,
R. L. FARMSTOCK.	ROBERT H. DAVIS

se6:1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

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WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864 ..... $11,000,000
Annual Income, over 2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (16 years,) over 5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kenney, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wylie Rootbs, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Peabock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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de23

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION $1,000,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
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This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

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Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se15-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

E. EDMUNDSON ..... W. R. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 94 and 96 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboards, Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

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ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases guided with danger; but the use of either, under the ministrance of certain parties, is absolutely safe, if an operation founded on 16 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily and almost hourly receiving the benefit of this invaluable and experience, in operations, which in natural condition, would be almost unendurable, by which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very artiful Vulcanite sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $20, gold and silver sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
27 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... WM. HENDERSON.

NAIAD QUEEN.

With the full Company.

Evening performance at seven o'clock.

The beautiful spectacle—introducing the original Ballet—splendid choruses, march, tableaux, &c., entitled

THE NAIAD QUEEN.

To be followed by the patriotic drama of the

DAUGHTER OF THE UNION.

The entire Company will appe.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near t. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE ..... ssee and Manager.

Commences at p. m.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!

Once more crowns our efforts. The MONSTER GALAXY is a brilliant bill to-night:

Sherman in Savannah.
Scenes at Washington
Foster in a F.
How's your Grandmother?

Brilliant Dances by Miss Fran Christie, Miss Louise Rolfe, Millie Andrews, &c., and Grand Gymnastic Feats by Mr. W. H. Ashton and Master Frank.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW ARTISTES.

ja4-4t

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

LAFAYETTE HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 4th.

Mr. VANDENHOFF
will give h
CHAT ON IRISH BULLS

and Irish Wit and Humor, with copious examples of each, English and Irish Wit and Humor contrasted; anecdotes in illustration. French, Scotch and American Wit and Humor. Mots of Talleyrand, Sidney Smith, Curran, Charles Lamb, Douglas Jerrold, &c., &c., with some words on

Modern Conversatio—Its Defects.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecre commences at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.

THOS. BREWELL, Jr.,
C. L. CADWELL,
R. C. ALBREE,
W. B. EDWARDS,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
CHAS. AROWE,
ALGERON S. BELL,
Lecture Committee.

ja2

FRED. AIMS' MEDDEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

First week of BILLY HOLIES.

Continued success of
LITTLE MAC,
JOHNNY MACK.
HELENA SMITH,
HARRY BLOODGOOD,
BUFFALO BOYS,
and
30 Artistic Performers.

LAST THREE DAYS
OF THE
NATIONAL COMBINATION TROUPE,
At Masonic Hall,
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 3d and 4th.

Monday (New Years Day), Three Grand Entertainments—at 11 A. M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

The entire Company in a series of Novel and Astounding Acts. The EDUCATED DOGS at every entertainment.

Proction for the first time in this city of the New Comic Pantomime, written expressly for this company, entitled *THE MAGIC BELL*, produced with new scenes, tricks, transformations, &c.

Tickets ..... 50 cents.
Reserved seats ..... 50 cents.

Last Matinee Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 25 cents each.

Wednesday evening, last night of the season, benefit of DICK SANDS, on which occasion a host of volunteer talent will appear.

Jan2-2t RUFUS SOMERBY, Manager.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jc23:1y

SEWING MACHINES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF AFFECTION AND OHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
de19 No. 27 Fifth street.

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price only $50. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES, Agent.
de20-1y

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

CARPETS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS,

HUDSON BAY ROBES,

VELVET OTTOMANS,

BRUSSELS OTTOMANS,

And the largest assortment of

ALL STYLES RUGS,

in the city, now open at the

CARPET STORE
of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.

de13-1y

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...S. J. DUFF...T. H. NEE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET Pittsburgh. jn11

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TAR AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. apr4

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

FRENCH MERINOS, from auction, cheap.
PARAMETTAS, do. do.
PLAID POPLINS, do. do.
PLAIN do. do. do.
MOURNING REPS.
Do. MERINOS.
SHAWLS, very cheap.
CLOAKS, at cost.

A large assortment of goods closing out at reduced prices. de31

FOR COLD WEATHER.

We have a full stock of very heavy
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker flannel, made up in the best manner.

For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of
MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS
Of the best quality, in every size.

GLOVES,

The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened at low prices. Also:
WOOL STOCKINGS, SOCKS, HOODS, SONTAGS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, BASQUES, SCARFS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST SETS,

Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
27 and 29 Market street.
Wholesale rooms up stairs. nov23

PRICES REDUCED.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS.

DRESS GOODS,

For sale at a great reduction in price, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
de28 25 Fifth street.

FUR CAPS.

A large assortment of

FUR CAPS,

FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST COST.

For Sale Cheap.

R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood street.
no29

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.

HOODS,
NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
SKATING CAPS, &c.

From New York Auction.
CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood street.
no29

CLOTHING.

PROCLAMATION
BY THE
PRESIDENT!

It is ordered that one and all in want of

CLOTHING!

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

At Wholesale or Retail,

SHALL GO AND EXAMINE THE NEW OPENING of

N. GROSSMAYER,

No. 47 Fifth street,

de24-1y OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

RESTAURANTS.

THE LANAHAN
DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
no28-1y Proprietor.

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se18-3m

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. aug24-1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
A. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT.
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se27-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
de9 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
68 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 52
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,021 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,179 83
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. R. COPELAND,
H. E. SMITH,
J. K. MOORHEAD,
Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. RUSSELL,
W. R. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 124 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given. no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
97 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE (CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
oc21-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,500,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The business which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY.
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NEVILLE,	and Cot-Houses, a never-failing

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash't.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making at 6 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy28 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 151 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealings in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
ap5-6m

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR HARRISBURG.

THE
NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.
McKeesport, September, 1863.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
se22-1y.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
in full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no29 84 Wood street.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se9 No. 114 Fourth street.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—
A large double PUMP, suitable for shafting purposes; can be used double or single. By
ja2-3t JNO. F. REYNOLDS, Canton, O.

FOR SALE—
Two comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, with back buildings, situated on south-east corner of Ross and Front streets. For parti ulars enquire of S. CUTHBERT & SON or
WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
de31-3t Wood street, corner of Third.

BUSINESS STAND
FOR SALE.

That desirable business stand, No. 60 Smithfield street, near the corner of Fourth street, on which is a substantial brick building. For terms, inquire of
de27-tf BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
No. 129 Fourth street.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 73 Liberty street, between Hay and Marberry streets, containing thirteen rooms, with gas and bath room. Enquire of M. A. LORENZ,
de16-1m No. 62 Water street.

FOR SALE—
AN OIL REFINERY.
Inquire of ISAAC WHITTIER,
no22-tf No. 77 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
That large three story
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE.
No. 99 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh. Possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of
JOHN W. RIDDELL,
de26-tf Attorney at-Law, 134 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
The house and lot now occupied by Mrs. A. R. Oakford, No. 102 Lacock street, Allegheny City. It is a substantial brick building, modern style front and back, three stories high, containing fifteen rooms, fitted with water and gas, and bounded on side and rear by paved alleys. This is a desirable property, as it is in first rate order, and located so conveniently that it is easy of access from any business portion of the two cities. MAFFETT & OLD,
de22-tf No. 1 First st.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, three-fourths of a mile from Kenny's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad; contains 175 acres, about 85 acres cleared and under fence. The buildings are a comfortable hewed log house, large barn, orchard, clabb acres of meadow, well watered, underlaid with coal. Price $35 per acre. Apply to
de29 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—
A HOUSE AND LOT,
No. 36, on Palo Alto street, Second Ward, Allegheny city. The lot is 20 by 110, and has an alley 20 feet wide on its length and rear. The house is of brick, has a hall, 6 rooms, and finished attic, gas, and water in the kitchen. Enquire of W. TATE, Jr.,
de26-1w No. 30 Palo Alto st., or No. 35 Federal st.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au18-1y Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 3 miles from Dicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat; corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market, is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with one of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granary, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
oc21-tf ROBERT RAMSAY,
Executors, &c.

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
oc11-tf ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO., 122 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
se7-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 150 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
au19tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

FIFTY THREE ACRES OF
COAL AND FARMING LAND.

I am authorized to sell a tract of 53 acres, about 2½ miles from the Monongahela at the six mile Ferry. It is bounded mostly by the valley of Nevin's Run, and a good Railroad is now made to within a short distance. The whole of it is underlaid with a

THICK VEIN OF COAL!

cropping out on Weler's Run, a tributary of Streets Run.

The surface is good soil, highly impregnated with limestone. Improvements,

A GOOD LOG AND FRAME HOUSE,

a frame barn, excellent spring house, and other

OUT BUILDINGS.

For terms and particulars, apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
de8 Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth Street.

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 150 and 152 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe18:1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street. se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 23 W

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—Acknowledgments of donations received at the Allegheny Soldiers' Aid Society, up to December 22d:

From Mrs. Bennet, roll of muslin; Miss Fleason, some handkerchiefs; Miss Kling, 2 vests, some collars, 1 Bible; Mrs. Sand, 1 coat, 2 pairs socks, roll of linen; Miss Maggie Walker, roll of muslin, package of papers; Miss Herron, 1 pair socks; Miss Allen, rolls of muslin and linen; Miss Thompson, religious papers; Miss Harris, roll of linen; Miss Cameron, 1 dozen magazines; Willie Drane and other boys, 29 yards muslin; Mrs. Fleming, some handkerchiefs; Miss Beeson, some lint, and packages of magazines and tracts; 1 dozen arm slings made by Alfred and Mark Drane, Alfred and Charles Gerwig, Albert Henry, Thomas Day and Mrs. Drane; Mrs. Fleming, 1 bag of dried fruit; Mrs. Horner, newspapers; Mrs. McClurg, roll of linen; Mrs. Morrison, pamphlets; Miss King, 1 dozen handkerchiefs; Mrs. Dr. Elliott, 1 dozen handkerchiefs; Mrs. Sand, ½ dozen handkerchiefs; from Beaver St. Methodist Church, 1 dozen new muslin shirts per James Carr; Mrs. Patterson, 1 pair socks; Wm. S. George, Liverpool, Ohio, 1 bucket of pickles; Mrs. Brunot, package of papers, tracts and muslin; a friend, 5 packages of lint, 1 pair of mittens; Mrs. Morrison, roll of lint and 1 pair of mittens; Mrs. Brunot, $10; Mr. H. Davis, $5; Mrs. Blake, $5; Mrs. James Graham, $5; Mrs. Forrest, $1; Mrs. Carothers, $1. Donations of dried fruit, vegetables, &c., will be gratefully received at the rooms, Federal street, Allegheny.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania have appointed the following District Deputy Grand Masters for the Western part of the State:—Bro. Alexander M. Loyd, of Hollidaysburg, for the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Bedford and Fulton. Bro. William L. Lafferty, of Brownsville, for the counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette and Somerset. Bro. A. M. Pollock, of Pittsburgh, for the counties of Allegheny and Westmoreland. Bro. Samuel M. Mehard, of Mercer, for the counties of Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer. Bro. Samuel B. Dick, of Meadville, for the counties of Erie, Crawford, War. en and Venango. Bro. Edward S. Golden, of Kittanning, for the counties of Armstrong, Jefferson, Clarion, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana. The Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, have appointed the following District Deputy High Priests:—Companion A. M. Loyd, of Hollidaysburg, for the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin. Companion Alfred Creigh, of Washington, for the counties of Washington, Fayette and Green. Companion Thos. Davidge, of Pittsburgh, for the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Beaver and Armstrong. Companion William Sproul, of Connueautville, for the counties of Crawford and Erie.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE MAN.—An accident occurred, December 31st, on the Illinois Central Railroad, four miles north of Manteno station, caused by a broken rail, by which three cars were thrown from the track. Marshall Kidd, of Burgettstown, Washington county, a well known stock dealer, was on the train at the time of the accident, and attempted to leap from the car, but unfortunately fell beneath them and was literally crushed to atoms. His mangled remains were brought to the city on Monday, and were forwarded yesterday to Burgettstown. Mr. Kidd was about thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. He was well and favorably known as an energetic, honorable business man, and his sudden death will cause a deep feeling of regret among all who knew him.

THE NEW POINT BRIDGE.—On Monday the stockholders of the Point Bridge Company met at the office of Steel & Bailey, Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, and after an interchange of opinion in regard to the policy of proceeding immediately to give out the contract for the work, an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year was held, when the following gentlemen were chosen: President, J. F. Singer; Directors, James Wood, James Caldwell, Moses Chess, and B. F. Palmer and W. J. Brown; Treasurer, W. K. Nimick; Secretary, Thomas Steel. With such an energetic and capable board of officers, the important structure proposed to be erected over the river at the confluence of the Ohio and Allegheny will soon be undertaken and rapidly pushed to completion.

PERSONAL.—David B. Furguson, who left this city as a private in the ranks of Col. Gallupe's regiment, is at home on a brief furlough. Since serving in the field he has been elevated from the ranks, and now a First Lieutenant's straps grace his shoulders. Lieutenant Furguson belongs to Co. L, now stationed at Vienna. As reports the company, as well as the regiment, in good health and spirits, and assures us that Col. Gallupe is not only a brave and competent officer, but unusually popular with his command. He leaves in a few days for the front, and will carry any letters or messages to the men of the regiment that may be confided to him.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The annual election for officers of this institution takes place early in January. Mr. Brunot, we understand, has expressed his intention to retire from the Presidency of the Association, and as there are likely to be several tickets in the field, quite an animated contest for the management is anticipated. If the friends of the several tickets are as diligent in adding new voting members before the election as is usual in other cities on similar occasions, the funds of the library will gain handsomely by the amicable contest.

NEW YEAR'S DINNER.—The proprietor of the "Eldorado" entertained the police force of the city on Monday in handsome style. A monster turkey was served up, accompanied with a bountiful supply of "sour krout and spec," together with all the usual "fixings." The Mayor, General Rowley and a number of invited guests were present, all of whom, at the close of the feast, were "too full for utterance."

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Milton B. Goff has been elected Professor of Mathematics in the Western University. Professor Goff has been Principal of the Third Ward Public School's Allegheny City, for several years past, and is eminently qualified for the position to which he has been elected. We are glad to chronicle the fact, and feel fully assured that he will be equal to the responsible duties before him.

WHARF RECEIPTS.—The receipts from the Monongahela wharf the past year have been very heavy, being nearly three times what they were in 1863. Mr. Forsythe, the wharfmaster, has already paid over to the City Treasurer the sum of $26,318, while there is a balance of $4,600 due the Government, for the use of the metal railroad at the Point, which has yet to be collected.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—D. Iimsen, Treasurer St. Paul's R. C. Orphan Asylum, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations: Task Bro. & Co., $50; William Ihmsen, $5; Wm. Lyon, $20; anonymous, $10.

Supper and Presentation.

There was no happier company gathered together in this region, on Monday evening, than that which responded to the invitation of J. W. Barker, Jr., Esq., at Blair's Saloon, Allegheny City. The occasion was that of the retirement of this gentleman from the Retail Dry Goods business of the well known firm of J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. The company consisted of the employees of that house and a few invited guests, among whom we noticed Major General Negley, Major John Meskimens, Messrs. Bibbins, A. J. Rankin, J. H. Hillerman, H. W. Bowdin, and others.

The supper provided was elaborate in quantity and *recherche* in style, and after a long and vigorous assault, on the part of the guests, still threatened defiance, notwithstanding the presence of Gen. Negley, who came on to the field with us last Inst. Blanks were now about to retire. This presence infused new energy, and further demonstrations showed that dry goods men were not likely to get so demoralized that they could not be rallied by a competent officer. Still the "groaning" table offered a stout resistance, and it was not till the liquid elements began to be poured down that the attack was abandoned.

After supper, Mr. J. C. Northrup rose and addressed the company, intimating that certain very grave charges had been preferred against their host, Mr. J. W. Barker, Jr.; that an investigation had been ordered and prosecuted; and that the commission had reported, the result being that they had not found him guilty of all the charges, viz: of being a gentleman, a good fellow, an excellent business man and of disturbing the intention of leaving for New York. Mr. N. commanded the offender to stand up and receive sentence, whereupon he said that the sentence of the court was that "you, J. W. Barker, Jr., receive this case containing six magnificent silver goblets," properly inscribed as a token of the esteem of his late employees in the firm already designated. After further observations by Mr. Northrup,

Mr. J. W. Barker, Jr., rose, and in a neat and brief speech acknowledged the gift which had just been handed to him, and expressed his great surprise and gratification with such a token of the attachment on the part of those with whom he had been so recently associated in business life. He had always endeavored to act toward them in the relations which they had sustained to him as he would like them to act toward him were their positions reversed. He thanked them in the most cordial manner, and concluded by wishing all a happy new year.

Mr. J. C. Price then rose and summoned Mr. J. W. Barker, Sr., to his feet. He then delivered a very appropriate speech, and presented Mr. Barker with a splendid album, of size and shape such as might deceive the unwary into the impression that it was a Bible.

Mr. Barker, supposing that it was a Bible, responded in terms such as would have been befitting had it been one. When he opened it he found his mistake, and the company laughed long and hearty. Mr. Barker, however, was not to be taken in and done for that manner, so he made an eloquent speech, giving some excellent counsels to those before him when, he said, might yet become merchant princes of Pittsburgh. He spoke of the value of advertising business, the power of the press, and the importance of merchants keeping aloof from politics. He told them that men who were poor might get rich by being absorbed in political life, but men of wealth by pursuing that course were very likely to become poor.

Speeches were made by General Negley, Mr. J. H. Hillerman, Mr. H. W. Bowdin, and several other gentlemen, and Mr. Northrup delivered a humorous poem on the glorious campaign of the Duquesne Guard. After an exceedingly sociable season, the party broke up. The occasion was one which we are proud to chronicle, and we congratulate the Messrs. Barker for the good spirit which subsists between them and their employees.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy, and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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Finance and Trade.

The report of the Fourth National Bank, giving a statement of its business and condition up to the beginning of the year, may be found in our advertising columns. It is an exhibit which must be highly gratifying to its Stockholders, as well as reflecting additional honor upon the officers of this flourishing institution which, from the time of its organization until the present, has surprised our financial men by the magnitude of its business, and the liberal dividends which have been statedly announced. It is, besides, thoroughly alive to the interests of the Government in obtaining subscriptions to the National Securities, as the following list will show:

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY,

PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1865.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The following is the list of subscriptions to 7-30 and 10-40 Government Loans made through Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Financial Agent and United States Government Depositary:

Amount previously reported	$496,800 00
M. Droste	400 00
Thos. S. Updyke	1,000 00
W. D. Alford	100 00
J. Sherrick, Cashier	2,700 00
H. Van Geyser	50 00
Dr. W. McBryer	2,000 00
Adams Gaetty	1,000 00
J. P. Hunt	1,000 00
M. McKinstry	500 00
J. T. Irby, Jr.	400 00
J. C. McPherson	800 00
W. R. Duff	200 00
E. Pardee, Rochester	500 00
D. Aiken	1,000 00
G. Marchand	50 00
J. McC. Martin, Wellsville	1,000 00
G. M. Worley	100 00
John Harper, Esq., Cashier for account with "Hays Memorial Fund"	6,000 00
A Loyal Banker of Pittsburgh	4,000 00
J. P. Wilson	2,000 00
G. W. Hamilton	950 00
J. F. Smith	100 00
Miss Galbraith	350 00
Mary Cokaine	50 00
Dr. H. T. Child	700 00
R. S. A. Sterrett	3,000 00
J. S. Shaffer	12,000 00
Dr. O. Jones	100 00
James Diggett	300 00
Alexander King	10,000 00
Robert Wilson	9,000 00
Jake Hill	1,000 00
Ira C. Fuller	2,000 00
E. Pardee	500 00
Willis Dangerfield	500 00
A Loyal Man	50 00
Hon. G. E. Warner	3,000 00
C. Sackett	100 00
A. & J. Bartholomew, of Wellsvill, O.	5,000 00
Wm. Parkhill, Jr., cashier	5,000 00
Ira C. Fuller, 10-40 bonds	5,000 00
	$578,300 00

☞ The Fourth National Bank pays the purchaser the full Government commission on all Loans made through her.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, PRES. | R. PATRICK, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 3, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Certificates	96 00	.....
Connelsville 6s	82 25	.....
Connellsville R. R.	11 50	.....
Connellsville R. R., (Inst.)	12 50	.....
Exchange Bank	75 00	.....
Columbia Oil	80 00	.....
Phillips	6 50	.....
Paxton	2 00	6 25
Ohio Valley	.....	1 75
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 30
Eldorado	.....	2 05
Pittsburg & Great Western	1 75	.....
Bonanza	.....	95
Coa. Bluffs Mining Company	.....	2 00

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.

Our Stock market is dull. Sales of Dalzell at 9¾; Caldwell, 7¼; Curtin, 14¾@15; Cherry Run 30. Gold, 229.

—At the election for officers and directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank, the following gentlemen were chosen: Alexander Bradley President; Geo. T. Van Doren, Cashier; Alexander Bradley, David Park, James Frazier, Wm. M. Faber, W. F. McKee, W. H. Forsyth, Sam'l. M. Kier, Joseph Knap, Directors.

—The transactions at the regular Board this morning were the sales of 200 shares Cherry Run and Blood Farm at $1 02; 400 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run at $1 10, and 350 Oil Creek and Cherry Run at $4. The stock of this latter company has been steadily advancing for the last eight or ten days.

—McIlwaine's Auction sale of Stocks was tolerably well attended last evening, but the transactions were light, embracing

10	shares Citizens' Bank	87 50
16	" do do	87 25
5	" Birmingham P. R. W	42 00
10	" Connellsville R. R.	11 00
100	" Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 10
50	" Oil Creek & Cherry Run	4 10
88	" Fleming & Blood	3 50
100	" El Dorado	1 95
100	" Ritchie	1 27½
100	" Horseneck	87½
100	" Ross	1 32½

—The "Peoples' Stock Exchange" will resume business this (Wednesday) evening, at the usual hour. Now that the holiday season is past, we hope to see a good attendance at this popular 'Change place.

Boston Wool Market.

Buyers have been operating cautiously and quietly during the week, taking hold of odd lots which holders at this time of the year are frequently desirous of closing out. But as yet we hear of no sales at any material concession in rates; and, with the present ease in the money market, there are very few, if any, regular dealers who are inclined to press any portion of their stocks upon the market. The low and medium grades of wool, or the more desirable and good conditioned portion of them are sold pretty close up, though some hard and unsalesable lots are still coming forward from the west, which will serve to eke out the tail end of the season. Fine fleeces for light spring goods are most wanted and command full prices. There is understood to be a good supply of English colonial wool, adapted to the same style of manufacture, and purchased in London during the past week on very favorable terms, now held here and in New York in bond, which will turn up by-and-by, when prices shall come up to the paying mark.

Sales of domestic for the week four by some 385,000 lbs, mostly in small lots, at about the previous range of 95c@$1 10 for fleece, and 90c@$1 12 for the different grades of pulled. Included is a lot of 50,000 lbs mixed Wisconsin fleece at 98c, but the bulk of transactions were in fine Ohio and Pennsylvania do, at $1 05@1 10. In Canada there are sales of 52,000 lbs choice combing at $1 25; 9,000 do, pulled at $1 12@1 13; and 7,000 do. clothing at $1 ₰ lb. In foreign, the sales have been very insignificant at irregular rates, including small lots of Mestiza at 43@49c.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The boot and shoe market is "doing as well as can reasonably be expected" during the holiday season of general business inaction, settling up of old scores and copartnership changes, but for spring work are coming forward, but there is nothing doing in the way of sales except small lots taken by the local trade for the purpose of sorting up stocks. Manufacturers are doing their best to prepare for the spring campaign, which is expected to open vigorously next month; but the stocks will not be large, and dealers who desire a good selection should be early in the market.

The leather market is moderately active, and prices of all descriptions are without material change. The consumption is about equal to the supply in the country, and trade is in a healthy condition. The medium grades of both hemlock sole and rough upper are now most wanted and command relatively the highest rates.

Hemlock sole is selling at a range of 37@42c, the outside figure for heavy and medium. Oak do at 52@58c for sides, and 57@60c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is quiet at 33@35c. Rough upper selling at 37@41c for Hemlock, and 42@47c for Oak. Rough Calfskins are in better demand at $1 @1 25 for light and heavy; curried do, $1 40@1 50.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Pig Iron and Lead Market.

Iron—The market for foreign Pig is dull and unsettled by the decline in gold. We quote small sales of No. 1 Gartsherrie and other brands at $72@74, and American No. 1 at $62 50@65 ₰ ton, cash. English Bar Iron is dull, and prices have further materially declined. Sales of common at $170@180; refined at $185@190 ₰ ton. English Sheet is selling in lots, from store, at 10c@11c, and Russia do, at 28@30c ₰ lb, cash. Nails in fair demand at 9@9½c, ₰ lb, cash, for assorted sizes.

Lead—The market for Pig is very quiet, and rates are quite nominal at 14½@15c ₰ lb, cash, for foreign and Galena. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 21c; Old Lead at 12c, cash, and 14c in exchange for new.

Hay Contracts.

Captain William Currie, Assistant Quartermaster in this city, awarded contracts, Thursday, December 29, to Gaff, Cochran & Co., to furnish to the Government at Cairo, 2,000 tons of Timothy Hay at $34, and 1,000 tons choice upland prairie hay at $27 per ton; the delivery to be at the rate of 500 tons of timothy Hay, and 250 tons of prairie Hay per week, or as fast as the Government may require.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, January 4, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market for the new year has not yet fairly opened. The machinery of business has not yet got fairly into operation. The demand for the leading articles were moderate as a general thing. Prices are unchanged. The receipts of produce about keep pace with the demand. The roads leading to the city are in passable order. Our rivers are falling, with over six feet of water in the channel. There were no arrivals outside the regular packets. The W. F. Curtiss left last evening with a fair trip. The packet Olive is loading for Cairo and St. Louis; she will have dispatch. The famous packet Champion, Captain Maratta, is announced for Cincinnati on Friday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The J. R. Glimore is announced for the Sunny South on Friday. Persons going that way would do well to get ready. The packets Julia and Emma Graham are laid up at Zanesville. They will not venture out until the weather moderates. There are a number of boats at the landing, among them the Kenton, Anna, Columbia, Lizzie Martin, Argonaut No. 2, Ontario and Yorktown. Should the weather continue to moderate they will soon commence loading. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market was steady with a moderate demand. The supply on hand is not large. Pearls—We note sales of ten tons at 13c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand was local. The high prices that have ruled for some time past have kept down purchasers shy. Sales 1,000 lbs at $5 25@5 50 per cwt. The season is far advanced.

CHEESE—Prices have undergone no alteration for some days past. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sales 48 boxes Western Reserve at 20@22½c; 25 do Goshen at 24c.

LEAD—We notes sales to the extent of 200 pigs Galena at 15@16c per ₰.

GRAIN—Prices for certain articles have been irregular. Wheat—The receipts were limited and so were the transactions; prices ruled about the same, viz: Red, $2 00@2 05; white, $2 10@2 15 ₰ bush. Barley—Prices varied materially; yesterday figures were: Spring, $1 60, fall, $1 80. Oats—The demand has fallen off; a lot of 3,500 bushels were disposed of, the terms were withheld; a large lot would not command over 85c, while sales were made from store at 95c. Corn was in better request, prime was a shade higher; sales of two cars shelled at $1 35@1 40. Rye was nominal at $1 40@1 45.

HAY—There was a fair amount of receipts yesterday, 20 loads were disposed of at the scales at $43 00@48 00 per ton. Baled was steady but unchanged.

STRAW—We note small sales of rye at $20 00 ₰ ton, and oat at $30 00—steep figures these.

BUTTER—Was steady with a fair demand; sales 6 bbls at 45@48c.

CHESTNUTS—The season is far advanced; sales 20 bush at 65@75c.

BEANS—Sales 20 bush small white at $3 per bush.

FLOUR—The market was not active. The demand was entirely local. The sales were for city purposes. Prices have undergone no change. Among the sales were 100 bbls extra family at $11@11 12; 75 bbls do at $11 50@do at $10 90@11. Extra—Sales 75 bbls at $10 50.

SALT—Steady but unchanged; sales of 75 bbls at $8.

CIDER—Not much doing. We note sales of 6 bbls at $8 50.

EGGS—Prices have declined; sales 3 bbls at 38c per doz.

DRIED APPLES—The demand was active. We note sales of 1,400 lbs choice at 12@12½c ₰ lb.

POTATOES—Not much doing at present; sales 20 bbls at $3 25.

FEATHERS—A large business was transacted in this article; sales 700 bush at $3 25 ₰ bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.

Business in the oil way was not very active, for the most substantial of all reasons, the stock in hand would not admit of large sales. The Allegheny river was running full of heavy ice. Navigation is closed on that stream for the present. The following boats are safely moored at the wharf:—Ida Rees, Echo No. 2, Leclaire No. 2, Petrolia, Urilda, and Advance. The receipts of oil since Saturday reach 2,793 barrels. A portion of this has been in the way for some time. One lot of 350 barrels of bulk was sold to the Standard Works above the city. This is not included in the receipts we publish below. The market was unchanged as regards prices or the demand. The current rates were 39@40c for Crude, packages returned or exchanged; 44@45c, packages included. The refiners appear to have a fair supply on hand. Refined oil was steady, but prices were unchanged. There is no demand for large parcels. The rates were, Bonded at 67@68c, Free at 87@88c, with an occasional small sale at 90c. The sales reported were:

CRUDE OIL—Sales 325 bbls at 44½c, packages included; 100 do, at 44½c, same conditions; 200 bbls at 45c, packages exchanged. We also note a sale of 350 bbls bulk at 38c. This oil was outside the city limits—the purchaser took the oil from the landing.

REFINED OIL—Market steady, but not very active. The sales were only in a small way, viz: 110 bbls free at 89c; 25 do, 90c, to go out of the market; bonded was held at 67@68c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bros	939	Rosenburgh	200
A. D. Miller	100	R. Danver	261
Strickler	246		
R. Rea	177	Total	2793
Halderman	750		

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R R.

GOING EAST.

North American Company 56 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

North American Co. 215 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Co. 72 bbls refined, for New York.

Still & Co, 50 bbls benzine, for Boston.

Dilworth & E. 116 bbls crude, for Philadelphia. Dilworth & E 54 barrels benzine, for Philadelphia.

Sellers, C. & Co. 50 barrels tar, for Philadelphia.

J Reed, Jr. & Co. 30 bbls engine oil, for Philadelphia.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—There is but little doing in provisions, mainly for the reason that holders are too strong in their position to give buyers any chance; $41 would be freely paid for mess pork, but there is none offering at less than $42 for city packed, and not much could be had at that. Lard was sold to a moderate extent at 22½c, though 23c is generally and firmly asked. Bulk meats are saleable at 16@18c for shoulders and sides loose, but ¼c higher is generally asked.

Green shoulders are quoted at 14c, but there are none offering. Green hams are firm at 17½c.

Hogs again are in light receipt, and prices are materially higher, making the range of the market $5 15 to 16, with $15 75 as the figure for averages of 200 lbs. The impression that the packing here is about coming to a close nerves up the market, and puts all parties on the "bull" side in trading.

Cleveland Lumber Market.

Market firm and steady. We quote a follows:

Pine—Clear	$48 00@50 00
" 2d clear	43 00@45 00
" Box	40 00@— —
" Common	25 00@— —
" Coarse common	22 00@— —
First Clear Flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	38 00@40 00
Siding Clear, dressed	28 00@— —
Second clear	25 00@— —
Common do	22 00@— —
Joist and scantling	25 00@— —
Shingles—Cleveland shaved	8 00@8 50
" Michigan	6 50@7 00
" Sawed	6 75@7 50
" Cut	5 00@5 00
Posts	18 00@20 50
Lath	4 25@4 00

Boston Oil Market.

The market for linseed is firm at full last week's rates but the demand is moderate. Small sales at $1 43@1 45 ₰ gallon, cash. Lard oil is very scarce. We quote No. 1 at $1 95@2 00; extra at $2 15@2 20 for Western, and $2 20@2 25 for Boston. Red oil is selling at $1 45@1 50 ₰ gallon. In fish oils there have been sales of Pogie at $35, shore $40; bank $45; straits $47 ₰ bbl. Sperm is firm. Sales of crude at $2 10@2 15; refined $2 35@2 40 ₰ gallon. Whale is also firm. Sales of crude at $1 50; refined $1 65@1 70 ₰ gallon.—*Bulletin.*

Baltimore Copper Market.

The market is rather dull, especially for ingot, which, sympathizing with the decline in gold, is a shade off. Small sales of sheathing copper at 65c, and yellow sheathing metal at 65c ₰ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and braziers' copper at 65c, and yellow metal bolts at 50c, 6 mos. Ingot copper is quiet and held at 40c ₰ lb, with sales of Detroit and Baltimore, in New York, at that rate. Old copper is selling at 42@44c, cash.

Heavy Transactions at St. Louis.

Major H. C. Symonds, Commissary at Louisville, has sold the lard and grease produced by the packing operations of the Government at Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, to N. Sneffer & Co., of St. Louis. The whole amounts to the sum of about $300,000. He has also contracted with the same firm for soap and candles for the Government to the amount of $250,000.—*Democrat.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

January 3.

The sales at the auction warehouses Friday were only 25 hhds. At the Pickett, 5 hhds light lugs at $7 10@8 70, and light leaf at $14 to $18. At the Ninth street, 3 hhds at $7 25, $9 10, and $21 00. At the Boone, 2 hhds at $7 50@8 50, at $12 75, and leaf at $17 75 to $28 00, and 2 hhds stems at $1 30@1 60. At the Louisville, 2 hhds low grade at $7 60@9 60, 1 at $11 50, and leaf at $19 50@24 25.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Shoemaker & Lang, 44 doz brooms, 255 bgs whip stuff; Godfrey & Co, 50 bales oakum; L H Voigt, 5 pkgs merchandise; Potter, A & S, 36 bbls cheese; S O Bidwell, 190 plow beams; W W Anderson, 200 bgs barley; J C Jenkins, 1 car corn; Graff & Co, 150 sks wheat; L Courtney, 1 car corn; S B Floyd, 255 sks; Shrover & Co, 40 doz brooms; Hartman & Bro, 288 bgs oats.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R. J Wood & Son, 1 car metal; J Rhodes 140 sacks barley; A McClintock, 1 car hoops; Culp & Son, 200 bgs barley; Day & Hayden, 99 bbls merchandise; Shoemaker & Lang, 34 packages merchandise; E. Heazelton, 215 boxes soap, 21 do candles, 50 do starch.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—J Hoaf, 16 sacks oats; A. R. Stewart, 22 sacks corn; A Miller, 8 sacks corn and 80 bush oats; G Brewer, 26 sacks oats; H Bryan, 50 bush oats, and 46 bush barley; J Reed, 95 bush oats; W Richars, 19 bush corn, &c; J & W Fairby, 75 bags mdse; J A Caughey, 27 bbls benzine.

Heavy Hogs.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of December 31st, says:—We see in your ever-welcome paper of to-day's date an extract from the Chicago *Tribune* of a "lunch lot of forty hogs, the finest of the season, averaging four hundred pounds." Messrs. E. L. & T. S. Johnson, pork packers of this city, near Mohawk Bridge, bought of F. S. Norris, of Brownsville, Union County, Indiana, forty hogs of his own raising, twenty months' old, that averaged here four hundred and seventeen pounds, the lightest one weighing four hundred pounds; also, another lot from Jonas McKay, of Warren county, Ohio, fifty-two hogs averaging here four hundred and thirty pounds.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 228⅞.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

Since yesterday's festivities, business is not fully resumed, and Stocks are quiet. The transactions to-day were unusually light, and devoid of special interest. The tone of the market was generally stronger. A good proportion of the transactions were in buyers' option. Governments strong but inactive. Railroad Bonds and Bank Stocks dull. Hudson River, Reading, and Michigan Southern declined slightly, but all others advanced; New York Central, Old Southern and Pittsburgh were the strongest. Petroleum Stocks firmer. Sales of 500 Germania, at $15 and $13. Gold has advanced steadily during the day, but sales have been light. Very little demand for Money today, and is not likely to be until operations are fully resumed by the demand for foreign exchange for to-morrow's steamer.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.

Gold market quiet owing to the absence of many operators. Price opened at 226 and advanced to 227⅝.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK Jan. 3.

Weekly Bank Statemeet—Loans, 199,444,969; decrease, 4,067,124; specie, 1,966,611; decrease 934,230; circulation, 2,389,832; decrease, 999,014; deposits, 148,442,071; decrease, 6,363,888. Gold selling at 229; U. S. Coupon 6's, 110¾; 5-20 Coupons, 108⅝; 10-40 Cupons, 102; Registered 6's, 111½; Mariposa, 17; Quicksilver, 47; Hudson, 114½; Reading, 116¾; Pittsburgh, 91½; Chicago & Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99¼; Chicago & Rock Island, 104½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 102; New York Central, 117; Erie, 95½; Erie preferred, 100; Michigan Southern, 72¼; Illinois Central, 126¾; C. & N. W., 89¾; C. & N. W. preferred, 70¾.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Board Gold was 230½; Erie, 86½; Hudson, 114¾; Michigan Southern, 72¼; Pittsburgh, 101; North Western, 40¾; Fort Wayne, 102¼; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 34¾; Canton, 38; Cumberland, 46½; Quicksilver, 97¾; Mariposa, 17¼. Gold, after call, sold up to 231.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The current prices for the week at all the yards were:

BEEF CATTLE	—1st qual., ₰ cwt	$18 00@21 00
	Fair to good qual.	13 00@18 00
	Common	11 00@12 00
	Inferior	10 00@10 50
COWS & CALVES	—1st quality	60 00@— —
	Ordinary	45 00@55 00
	Common	34 00@35 00
	Inferior	30 00@35 00
VEAL CALVES	—1st quality ₰ lb	12½@ 13½
	Ordinary	11 @ 12
	Common	10 @ 11
	Inferior	9½@ 10
SHEEP & LAMBS	—Extras, ₰ head	10 00@14 00
	Prime	7 00@ 9 00
	Ordinary	5 00@ 7 00
	Common	3 50@ 3 50
	Inferior	4 00@ 4 25
SWINE—Heavy	Corn fed, ₰ cwt	13 50@14 00
	Light and medium	13 00@13 50
	Still fed	13 00@13 50

Hogs have been somewhat irregular during the week, the market having been influenced by the weather. The total receipts of all stock at all the yards for the week and last week were as follows: Beeves, 5,141. Total last week: Beeves, 4,787 cows, 73; veal calves, 344; sheep and lambs, 16,486; swine, 8,492. Total receipts last year: Beeves, 265,882; cows, 7,663; veal calves, 75,426; sheep and lambs, 791,515; swine, 6,000,071. These receipts are estimated, it being impossible to get the correct figures before night.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.

Cotton firm at $1 20 for middling. Flour—State and Western a shade firmer and very quiet at $10 15@10 20 for extra State; $11 05@11 20 for choice, to good shipping brands extra Western R. H. O. Hams and Bacon Sides in moderate demand; Cumberland cut at 21c. Dressed Hogs in fair request at 16½@16¾c for Western. Lard rather firmer at 20¾@22c. Butter firm and in fair inquiry at 36@48 for Ohio; and 46@60 for State. Cheese in fair demand and held firmly at 15@24. Whisky very firm and quiet. Western $2 23½@2 24. Wheat quiet and firm. Amber Western $2 55@2 56. Rye quiet and steady. Corn dull and nominal at $1 86@1 88 for mixed western. White and southern are held higher. Oats better and firmer at 81 @84½c for western. Woolquiet. Coffee more active. Sugar active at 15¾c; Porto Rico, 20c; Muscovado and Havana, 19@20c. Molasses dull, and petroleum quiet but firm; refined in bond, 73½c. Pork opened very much excited and decidedly higher but closed rather heavy at $42 42½@42 50 for '64 mess, cash and regular way, closing at $42 10 for cash; $43@43 50 for new do; $36@36 50 for prime, and $40@40 50 for prime mess; also 6,500 barrels of new mess, for January, February and March, buyers' and sellers' option, at $43@45, and 4,000 bbls of 1863-4 mess, January, same terms, at $43@43 25. Total stock of old and new January 1st, 1865, 18,586 bbls; same date last month, 75,931 bbls; same date last year, 78,388 bbls. Beef unchanged at 20@23c for extra mess. Total stock old and new January 1st, 1865, 156,457 pkgs; same date last month, 84,262 packages; same date last year, 106,955 pkgs. Beef Hams steady at 26@27c. Cut Meats quiet and languid at 17¼@18½c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 3.

Receipts—2,200 bbls Flour, 18,000 bush Wheat, 20,000 bush Corn, 48,000 bush Oats, 2,500 Hog. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $38@38 50; Prime Mess, $36@37. Lard firm at 21c ₰ lb. Hogs firm at 11@12¾c; dressed active at 14¾@15c, dividing on 200 lbs. Whisky firm at $2 12. Flour firm and dull. Wheat firm at $1 75@1 72 for No. 1. Corn active at 79½@83c for rejected. Oats steady at 67¾c for No. 1.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.

Cotton very dull and nominal. Petroleum firm; Crude 50c; Refined, in bond, 76c; do Free 80c. Flour very dull; Superfine $8 50; Extra $10 50@11 25. Wheat dull; Red $2 03@2 05; White $2 80@2 95. Corn steady; New Yellow $1 05. Pork $41 50. Lard steady, and sales at 24½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.

Flour dull. Wheat a steady; White, $2 80@2 85, and Red $2 70@2 75. Corn active and advanced; White, $1 03@1 04, and Yellow $1 06@1 07. Provisions firm. Lard 24c. Whisky firm; Ohio $2 35.